TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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SOLDIER BONUS SHELVED AFTER VERBAL BATTLE

Near Fist Fight of Senators Results as President's Request for Time Is Allowed by Upper House.

The soldier bonus bill has been shelved until after action on tariff and taxation reform measures, for which President Harding called the extra session. The motion of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania to recommit the bill to the finance committee was carried by a vote of 47 to 29.

The vote was followed by scenes of disorder and near violence reminiscent of veritable madhouse defiance of the presiding officer's efforts to restore order.

Fisticuffs, superheated words of senators demanding recognition at once, bewildering parliamentary entanglements, and a near riot on the roof of the capitol served to create the almost unbelievable pandemonium.

The belligerents were Senator Frazier of North Dakota, Republican, Senator Reed of Missouri, Republican, and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat. Only the most strenuous exertions on the part of peace loving colleagues prevented Senator Frazier and Senator Reed from engaging in a fistic encounter. The battle began when Senator Reed, immediately following the vote on the bonus, took the floor to declare the senate that the bill would remain sidetracked long. He promised that it would be taken back again from the finance committee within the present session.

Democrats at once began to heckle Senator Frazier of North Dakota senator. Senator McCumber informed the senate that the bonus would come up again as soon as tax, tariff and refunding questions were out of the way. Here Senator Reed entered the arena.

Hostilities Open.

"Since the senator from North Dakota states," said Senator Reed, "that this bill is not to pass until foreign debts are refunded, it may be of interest to him to know that the secretary of the treasury objects to a limitation of his powers for five years, saying that it may require more than that time to get these matters adjusted."

"I know there is no such statement," retorted Senator McCumber. "It seems to be getting to be a habit in this chamber," Senator Reed replied, "when I make a statement of fact for somebody to get up and say it is not true. That habit may be indulged in once too often some of these fine days."

"If the senator thinks," Senator McCumber thundered back, "that it will be indulged in once too often in my debate and in what I have said, the senator is entirely mistaken in the character of the man he is dealing with."

With reference to the physical courage and prowess of the senator from North Dakota, he is at perfect liberty to parade it here in the senate chamber to his heart's content," Senator Reed declared.

"If the senator challenged me and I will meet him outside," pertinently the pugnacious Dakotan.

There was a brief truce while Senator Reed discussed some of the technical features of the situation. The row blazed up hotter than ever a few minutes later, however, when Senator Reed declared:

"I never saw a blackguard yet that I want to go outside to settle anything."

Senator McCumber leaped to his feet and moved across the chamber toward Senator Reed. Senator Williams of Mississippi, Democrat, sprang down the aisle between the two oratorial gladiators, bent on separating them. Senator Tom Watson of Georgia assumed the role of second to Senator Reed. He hurried to the side of the Missourian, charging that Senator McCumber had been insulting in his speech and was the aggressor.

Seek Ringside Seats.

Senators moved up to get ringside seats, while the vice president pounded for order. Suddenly, however, Senator McCumber held out the olive branch. He proposed that he and Senator Reed examine the stenographic record of the bout. The record was read and peace negotiations proceeded apace. Senator Reed admitted Senator McCumber's remarks did not sound so bad as he thought, and apologized.

"Anything I have said offending the dignity of the senate," said Senator Reed, "I withdraw."

"I am glad," said Senator Robinson, "the senators have concluded not to go outside."

Before the final roll call was taken on Senator Penrose's motion to recommit the bonus bill, the senate voted down an amendment offered by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, definitely instructing the finance committee to report the bill back to the senate on the first Monday in January. The vote was 69 to 7.

Vote on Bonus Postponement.

The lineup of the senate on postponing the bonus was as follows:

In favor of sidetracking:

Republicans—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Cameron, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Ernst, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, Lodge, McCormick, McKinley, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Penrose, Poindexter, Shortridge, Smoot, Stanfield, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson of Indiana, Weller and Willis—39.

Democrats—Dial, Glass, King, Myers, Simmons, Swanson, Underwood, and Williams—8.

Against sidetracking:

Republicans—Bursum, Capper, Elkins, Harreld, Jones of Washington, Ladd, LaFollette, Norris, and Sutherland—9.

Democrats — Ashurst, Broussard, Caraway, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Harris, Harrison Hefin, Hitchcock, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, McKellar, Pittman, Robinson, Sheppard, Stanley, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, and Watson of Georgia—20.

What-Say?

To the President.

Dear W. G.: As I sit down to write you a few lines a donkey over in the Walbridge park zoo, a few hundred yards away, is hehawing to beat the old Caledonia band. The raucous noise gives me a thought, to-wit: If Admiral Sims could hear it he might make it the keynote of another speech. Anything like that, of course, would be calamitous, now that the jackass speech is a closed incident and the freedom of Ireland is being settled out of court.

Many things have happened since I wrote to you, including the hot weather. You were lucky to have your bust at Niles, Ohio, unveiled before the torrid period set in. A veil would make even a bust look uncomfortable. Washington must be insufferably hot notwithstanding Vice President Coolidge.

A few Wilson Democrats still think the League of Nations, including Article X and other involvements, is as sacred as the Sermon on the Mount. They act as if the "solemn referendum" was taken to find the man who struck Billy Patterson.

Your disarmament proposal has demoralized these birds. They are afraid you are going to plunge the world into permanent peace!

W. G., I think you showed great wisdom in basing your bonus message on Secretary Mellon's theory that it is impossible to get blood out of a turnip.

The presidential attitude has received widespread newspaper endorsement, but the soldier boys have not recovered from the shock. It may take them some time. The message's one great fault is that no promise is made for the future. An indefinite period is a long time. It might run along until doomsday. That is the thought that has worked itself into the minds of many of the boys.

You probably realize how these youngsters feel. Leaving them without hope is like sending a bill collector away without an invitation to call again. He thinks he isn't wanted and goes with a heavy heart.

I see that Dick Crissinger has been telling a convention of bankers about the enormous amount of gold that has accumulated in this country. It is a misfortune, if I catch the sense of Dick's speech, to have so much gold in one place. Hope he didn't tell them where it is.

JACK WARWICK.

SECRET CONFAB ON IRISH PEACE

De Valera Meets Lloyd George, but Rigid Silence Is Maintained.

Eammon De Valera, leader of the Irish republicans, and David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, met in conference in London last week to discuss the settlement of the Irish problem. A rigid silence is maintained about what is taking place behind the scenes.

Sir James Craig, Ulster premier, declared it to be his belief that everything depended upon the way the question was handled.

"The slightest indiscretion or misterpretation," he said, "may easily cause incalculable harm. What will best aid the attainment of peace is for everyone concerned to withhold comment outside of official consultations."

The De Valera headquarters was bombarded with requests for comment on various published reports as to terms, concrete proposals and decisions alleged to have been made during the talks on the peace question already held, but to all inquiries the official rejoinder was:

"We are pledged to secrecy. These reports are pure fabrications, out of the minds of their writers, and are wholly unwarranted."

There was no suggestion that the brevity of the conversation between the prime minister and De Valera indicated they had reached a deadlock, nor was the postponement of the conference for two days looked upon as significant of danger to the future of the negotiations. In fact, there seemed to be a relaxation of the tension which prevailed last Thursday and Friday, and the impression gained was that, while the situation had lost none of its delicacy, some progress had been made.

Premier Lloyd George attended a dinner of the Liberal Coalitionists, where he received a great ovation.

Apologizing for his late appearance, he said he had been engaged in important tasks during the day and after discharging them had to meet his colleagues and report to his sovereign who, he declared, was taking a very keen and close interest in the proceedings and to whose intervention so much was attributable. "We owe him," added the premier, "a deep debt of gratitude for this, one of the greatest services he has rendered." This was greeted with loud applause.

With reference to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George besought his audience not to tempt him into an indiscretion. "The less said the better at this stage," declared the premier, "but there is the great fact—that Mr. De Valera, chieftain of the vast majority of the Irish race, has been in a conference for nearly three hours with the prime minister of this country, discussing various methods and suggestions for the settlement of this long, long controversy—an old, bitter, wasteful feud in which there has been for ages long a number of disastrous blunders and endless opportunities lost.

"Let us trust that this one will not be lost. I can only say, after the long discussion, that I am certain we both did our best to secure peace (loud cheers). Beyond that it would not be wise for me to go at this moment because we both have our difficulties to deal with."

BETTERMENT OF CONDITIONS SEEN BY SEC. HOOVER

Finds Thousands of Firms Whose Cases Seemed Hopeless Are Now on Road to Safety.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, places most of the blame for present business depression upon forces set in motion by the post war boom.

The government is using "sanity and caution" to aid business recovery, he said, and is sure of success in correcting many economic handicaps now evident. Hoover made an address before the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"This is the thirteenth industrial depression we have suffered since the civil war," the secretary said. "We have come through the twelve others all right. We have today greater resources and no less courage, skill and intelligence than when we met these disasters before.

"We do have two forces working in the country of a quality never experienced before. First, we have now a proved financial system that has saved us from the terrible destruction of a monetary panic that would otherwise have accompanied so tremendous a fall in values. Second, we have a higher sense of service, a wider spread of willingness to give aid to the injured in business.

"Thousands of firms whose cases seemed hopeless months ago are on the road to safety. From the war we have to recover many losses and to change our productive forces in accordance with the economic shifts in the world.

"Spreading over all this, however, lies the fact that this depression is to a great degree born of the malevolent forces we set in motion by inflation and by all booms.

"We must suffer a period of duress from war and punishment for the boom until we rebuild our virtues of hard work, frugal living, more saving, sober conduct and higher honesty. There are a few people who will not accept these hard facts, who will persist in the notion that they can, by various devices, avoid reaping what they have sowed.

"The resistance of a few groups of manufacturers or dealers to lowering prices to the general level; the resistance of a few groups of workers to accomodation of their wage to the decreasing cost of living, and the necessity for a better day's work; the refusal of some people to curtail their extravagance, all contribute to our undoing. They delay recovery and contribute to unemployment among the rest of us."

Secretary Hoover said he had records showing that in most manufacturing establishments efficiency has increased from 20 to 30 per cent during the last 12 months. He said the farmers were making extraordinary efforts this year and would produce this year's crops at much less than last year's cost.

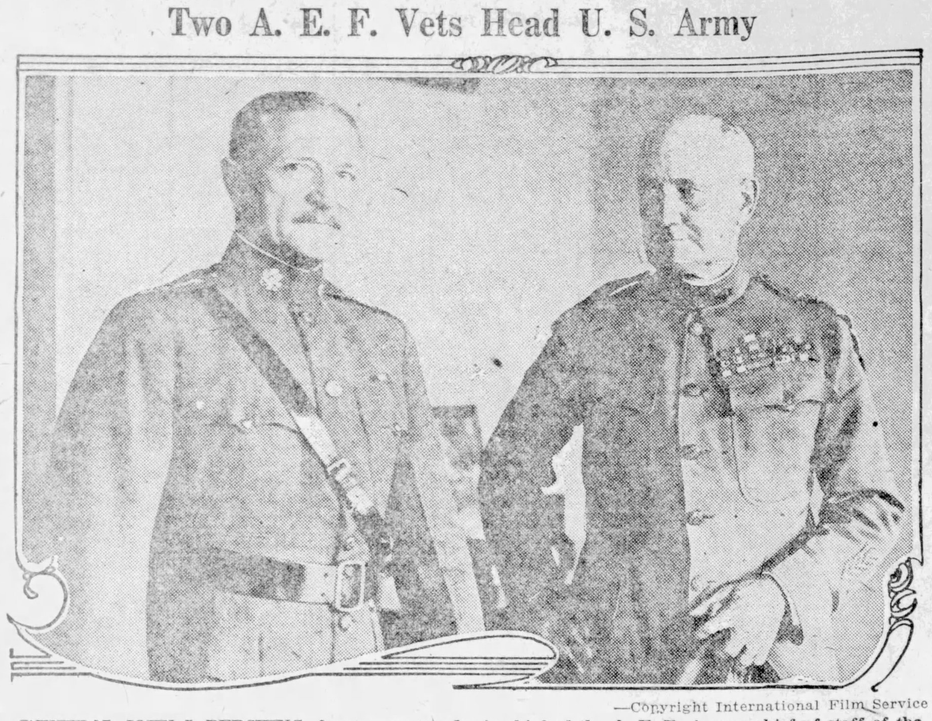
Wireless Is Used to Boss Operation 200 Miles at Sea

A surgical operation 200 miles at sea, directed by wireless from Brooklyn, was described recently by Dr. Raymond Barrett of the Brooklyn hospital. The captain of tanker Vesta performed it under Dr. Barrett's directions, transmitted by Arthur R. Haydon, radio operator at the Bush terminal. Haydon heard the Vesta calling for aid for a man who had an infected hand. He telephoned to Dr. Barrett, who feared from the description that the man's whole arm would be infected.

Under the doctor's directions the captain used a paring knife for a scalpel and pieces of rubber for drainage tubes after anesthetic treatment.

The operation was a success. The Vesta has arrived with the patient at Riverside, R. I.

Two A. E. F. Vets Head U. S. Army



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GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, former commander-in-chief of the A. E. F., is now chief of staff of the United States army. His assistant is Major General Harbord, another A. E. F. general. President Harding appointed Pershing to succeed Major General March. This is the first photograph of the new chief made in his office at Washington. From left to right are Generals Pershing and Harbord.

NAVAL REPORT UPHOLDS SIMS, SCORES SEC. DANIELS' POLICY

A diametric conflict of views between Republicans and Democrats as to the justification for Rear Admiral Sims' charges of misdirection and delay on the part of the American naval administration during the early months of the war was shown in majority and minority reports of the senate naval committee's investigation of the controversy between Admiral Sims and former Secretary Daniels.

Assailed by the majority for having pursued what it declared was a "self-defensive, non-aggressive and non-helpful policy" during the early stages of the war, the naval administration under Secretary Daniels was upheld in the minority report as amply vindicated by the "uniform success of our operations" and as deserving the hearty commendation of this committee and of the American people."

Daniels and Wilson Flayed

With the lapse of more than a year since the conclusion of the naval sub-committee's inquiry, the publication of the reports constitutes the closing chapter in the notorious Sims-Daniels controversy of May, 1920, precipitated by Rear Admiral Sims' letter sharply criticising the Daniels war administration. The letter, which charged numerous delays and derelictions in the navy department, was brought to light during a committee inquiry into Admiral Sims' controversy with the former secretary over naval awards of distinguished service decorations.

Charging many sins of omission and commission both in the matter of preparedness and in naval prosecution of the war, the majority report severely scored Mr. Daniels, former president Wilson and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, former chief of operations, as the responsible administrative officers. These officials were warmly defended in the minority report in line with its opposite view in the controversy. Admiral Sims, commander in chief of naval operations overseas during the war, was commended by the majority and assailed by the minority.

Opposed to the majority charges that many serious delays in naval operations resulted from the "non-aggressive policy" pursued prior to 1918 was the declaration of the minority that "at no time did the navy fail to perform promptly and efficiently every task that was imposed upon it."

The Republican majority report was signed by Senators Hale, Maine; Ball, Delaware, and Keyes, New Hampshire, while that of the minority bore the signatures of Senators Pittman, Nevada, and Trammel, Florida. Both quoted at length from the scores of witnesses heard during the inquiry.

Reforms Urged.

The majority report presented two recommendations, one for the appointment of a commission of naval officers to study the application of lessons of the war to the American navy and the other for a presidential commission, including civilians, to study and recommend reforms in the naval organization. The minority made no recommendations.

In supporting, against the opinion of the minority, many of Admiral Sims' charges, the majority, as did the minority report, dealt conspicuously with the admiral's overshadowing charge that navy department delays in prosecuting the war were estimated to have cost unnecessarily five hundred thousand lives and $15,000,000,000. While stating it seemed "inevitable that had these delays not occurred the American expeditionary forces might have brought about an allied victory earlier than they actually did," the majority report added, "the extent to which these delays failed to shorten the war is altogether conjectural."

The charge of unnecessary cost in lives and money was declared by the minority to be "monstrous" and "without foundation," the report adding that Admiral Sims had "failed absolutely to produce any evidence to sustain this serious charge." The evidence, the report said, showed "beyond a shadow of doubt that the army was transported abroad as fast as it was ready."

Summarizing its investigations, the majority report states:

"The conclusion seems unavoidable that upon entering the war and for months thereafter the primary motive of the administration was not to do everything possible to help win the war. Rather does the predominant purpose of the administration seem to have been to look to the future of the United States in case the allies might be defeated or a 'peace without victory' be made.

"There seems to have been no realization on the part of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels at the outset of the war that the war would only be won in conjunction with the allies and that, therefore, the safety of the United States depended absolutely on furnishing the allies with the assistance that could bring victory."

This criticism, it is made clear, is directed at conditions obtaining only until the close of 1917.

The report gives chief credit to Admiral Sims for the convoy system. It says delays in advising him of department policies and of forces sent him, together with slow response to his requests and lack of an adequate staff, embarrassed and delayed his negotiations with allied naval commanders.

The admiral is justified for laying the North Sea mine barrage.

AMBASSADOR HERRICK GIVEN GREAT WELCOME BY FRENCH

Myron T. Herrick, the new American ambassador to France, upon his arrival in Paris, July 14, was given an enthusiastic reception by the large crowds which gathered to welcome him. Premier Briand, the first to shake his hand, said: "Mr. Ambassador, it is fitting and symbolic that you should arrive on our national fete day."

Mr. Herrick appeared to be deeply moved by the premier's words and the reception which the crowds had given him. As he pressed forward and kissed M. Briand on each cheek, cheers and shouts of "bravo" were let loose by the throng.

The ambassador told M. Briand it was one of the greatest joys of his life to return for the second time as ambassador and that he did not feel like one arriving in a strange country. He then welcomed the embassy staff.

Before his departure in an automobile with the French premier, Mr. Herrick was presented with a large bouquet of flowers by a delegation of 18 boys and girls representing the school children of Paris. A 10-year-old girl read a little speech saying the bouquet was a token of appreciation for "one of France's best friends" and was evidence of appreciation for what the American people had done for the children of France. Mr. Herrick kissed each of the children.

As the automobile departed through the dense crowd of Parisians there was loud cheering. Mr. Herrick asked the premier that they be driven directly to the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier." When the Arc de Triumphe was reached Mr. Herrick, M. Briand and Lieutenant Colonel T. Bentley Mott, military attache of the American embassy, went to the tomb where the ambassador laid the bouquet which the children had given him.

Later, at the home of Colonel Mott, Mr. Herrick said he was "touched to the heart by the welcome, especially the part played by the children, who will always be a medium for preserving the friendship of the two countries."

HOTELS SEE RESUMPTION OF AMERICAN SERVICE

A return to the American plan by most hotels is predicted by members of the American Hotel association in convention at Chicago recently.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

LLOYD GEORGE hasn't slapped De Valera on the back, in friendly fashion; neither has De Valera slapped Lloyd George on the back. Negatively, that is the English-Irish situation to date. The lack of these physical manifestations of cordiality doesn't mean there will be no settlement under present negotiations for peace. But the great desideratum has not been reached yet.

Conferences are still in progress. At the same time there has been desultory fighting in sections of Ireland. So-called religion is at the bottom of many, if not all, these hostile demonstrations. The writer wants to inject an opinion here. It is that the kind of religion that fights and kills is a miserable makeshift, no matter through how many centuries God has looked down upon it. The kind of religious belief that cannot tolerate the other fellow's brand is out of date, even though it may not be out of practice. It doesn't belong on earth, nor in heaven, where the belligerents think they are headed for. The only place for the intolerant is in hell, where nobody wants to go.

So much for that. The one big hopeful sign of a possible peace in Ireland is that General Jan C. Smuts, the South African premier, is ready to take a hand in the negotiations. Smuts can tell 'em all something. He has been through the mill. He fought England in the Boer war, and he helped England fight Germany in the late war. He can appreciate General Sherman's definition of war, and knows what peace in South Africa has done for that country. Smuts ought to be a good bet, provided the belligerents are in the humor to listen to ripe judgment.

WASHINGTON is expecting an early reply from Japan to President Harding's invitation to come in out of the wet. London has heard that Japan will accept the invitation unconditionally. It is believed that Far Eastern questions will be settled, as the President wished, before the disarmament conference opens in full swing. That will be fine. First thing the world knows peace will be popular. Then mankind can quit raising so much hell and preparing to raise more, and settle down to the work of producing something to eat and something to wear.

Japan has seemed a little suspicious. Perhaps her faith in the righteousness of the American proposal is none too strong, but there are mitigating circumstances. The Japanese have been so long exploited as the yellow peril that they cannot understand the sudden change.

The United States is getting along remarkably well with the big diplomatic questions. From Tokio there comes the prediction that Japan and the United States are fast reaching a settlement of the Yap matter.

When the negotiations are concluded the people of the United States will be given the information straight. The new policy at Washington is to let the people know what is being done. The secret stuff went out with the Wilson administration. When Secretary Hughes reaches a settlement of any question he is not ashamed to let the people, whom this administration represents, know all about it.

HUMANITY must shudder at some of the stories of famine coming out of Russia. One report has twenty million persons on the verge of starvation in drought stricken sections of the much-afflicted country. These people are now subsisting mainly on moss, grass and the bark of trees. The parched earth, it is reported, is opening up great crevices and wells and rivers are drying up. Foliage has withered on the trees and a number of villages have been reported on fire. All cattle in the stricken districts have been slaughtered to provide food, "but it is believed impossible to avert a catastrophe unless food is received from outside sources."

Reads like certain chapters in the Old Testament, does it not?

Another story has it that a plague of locusts is adding to the famine. Appeals have been sent to Moscow for aid.

But appealing to the present Russian government for help is not reassuring. Russia hasn't the kind of government that can do much toward taking care of its own. It is the kind of government that can provide all sorts of weird theories and Godless preachments, but the "dictatorship of the proletariat" is not equal to the work of taking care of the distressed among its own people.

MEXICO, it seems, has been having a funny little revolt. It was funny because it stopped before it got a good start. Not a shot was fired, which makes it less serious than one of our safe and sane Fourth of July celebrations. General Martinez Herrera was at the head of it. He had only 150 followers and he made a request to surrender.

The failure of the flare-up will make a well-known agriculturist by the name of Villa laugh. As a revolutionists Villa was some pumpkins, as most people know. But that is all over now. The picturesque bandit leader has reformed and has been raising agricultural products.

Yet that is not all. If all reports are true, he has become a useful citizen in another direction. He is now a practical advocate of schools for Mexico and is working to have them established. That is better than cutting throats and stealing horses and cattle.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

NEWS OF world and nation. All nations have accepted President Harding's invitation to participate in conference on disarmament. Irish and English are conferring on the establishment of peace between those two lands. The U. S. senate last week voted to send the soldiers' bonus bill back to the committee, thus indefinitely postponing action on the question, as President Harding requested.

In the report of the senate naval committee's investigation of the controversy between Admiral Sims and former Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the committee assailed the navy administration for pursuing what it declared was a "self-defensive, non-aggressive and non-helpful policy" during the early stages of the war.

"Common sense is never so noticeable as when it is lacking," writes A. P. Sandles, in his Rural Welfare department on Page Six. Farmers should read everything Mr. Sandles writes as he discusses in full their interests.

International experts say that economic necessity is responsible for the nations who defeated Germany in the war accepting Harding's invitation to discuss armament. Every country is feeling the need to save money and much can be saved by not having to provide large armaments.

William T. Ellis writes: "That so many of us need be in the company of our fellows every waking hour is a sign of both mental and spiritual weakness."

Most of the blame for the present business depression is placed upon forces set in motion by the post war boom by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The secretary sees betterment of the present depressing conditions coming.

Albert D. Lasker, new chairman of the shipping board, is confronted by a huge task. He must transform the "greatest commercial wreck in the history of the world" into an efficient, modern concern from whose example the Standard Oil Co. or the United States Steel corporation might profit. To assist him in this work Lasker has made as his assistants three of the best practical shipping men in the United States.

Henry Ford has offered to take over the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and operate it. Negotiations have been started.

Harry G. Hawker, the first airman to attempt a flight across the Atlantic in an airplane, is dead, his plane falling with him while flying over the Hendon field in England.

Turn to Page Six for special features of The Blade. Rural Welfare, News of Veterans, Markets and Questions and Answers appear on that page.

House ways and means committee has taken up the work of preparing a tax revision bill. As soon as the tariff legislation is out of the way the committee will devote all its time to the new problem.

Federal arbitrator has denied the packers the right to cut the wages of their employes at the present time.

FALLING PLANE KILLS HAWKER

Aviator of Transatlantic Fame Is Hurled to Terrible Death.

Harry G. Hawker, the first aviator to essay a flight across the Atlantic in an airplane, met a terrible death July 12, while flying over the Herdon field, in England.

His machine was seen descending in flames and Hawker's body was found 200 yards from the spot where the airplane fell. It was badly mutilated both by fire and the fall; one foot was severed and both legs were broken.

Hawker made the start of his memorable air voyage across the Atlantic from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on May 18, 1919. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Commander MacKenzie Grieve, as navigator.

The intrepid voyagers were missing for six days and were virtually given up for lost, when word was flashed that the little Danish steamer, Mary, bound from New Orleans and Norfolk for a Danish port, had picked up the wayfarers. They had been forced to alight on the water about 1,050 miles out from Newfoundland and 850 from the Irish coast.

News of the rescue stirred all England, and the people of other countries as well, and on Hawker's return to his homeland he was decorated by the king.

The first transatlantic non-stop crossing by airplane was achieved a month later by Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant A. W. Brown, both of whom were knighted for the marvelous feat. Alcock himself died a few months later through injuries received when he crashed to earth near Cottevrard, France.

"Here's Your Hat," Dutch Tell Wilhelm

The former German emperor is ignoring the repeated demands for payment of his municipal taxes, on the plea that his stay in Doorn is involuntary, to which the municipality retorts that it has not the slightest objection to his departure.

William is daily becoming more unpopular; he cannot show himself in the roads without being hooted and jeered, whereas a few months ago he was regarded with pity or indifference.

NATIONS AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE

Harding Insists Upon Discussing Far Eastern and Pacific Problems as Well as Disarmament.

Great Britain, France, Italy and China have accepted President Harding's invitation to participate in full in the disarmament conference to be held in Washington. When Japan informed the United States that she would take part in the discussions on disarmament she failed to announce her willingness to confer on a Far Eastern policy and Pacific problems. Late dispatches, quoting the highest authority in Tokio, said that Japan will discuss Yap Island, the Shantung peninsula, Siberia and China.

President Harding's sagacious statesmanship in coupling settlement of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems with discussion of international disarmament is becoming increasingly apparent.

For without such a settlement, it is thoroughly understood, the "open door" in China, Japan's aggressions in the Shantung peninsula, Manchuria and Siberia and the Japanese Yap mandate would remain the potential sources of misunderstanding which at any time might cause an armed conflict between Japan and the United States.

President Harding has seen that unless the settlement of these problems can first be achieved, it would be worse than futile for the United States to take the lead in the limitation of armaments.

That Japan, accepting the President's suggestion for a disarmament conference, deliberately withheld acceptance of the plan for an agreement on Far Eastern issues, is therefore regarded as peculiarly significant. It is taken as evidence that Japan fears Great Britain, France and Italy would side with the United States in declaring for the open door policy for China and against Japan's imperialistic designs in Eastern Asia and that she thus would be forced to play a lone hand against the world.

Only a few days before the President's disarmament plan was made public, Secretary Hughes in a note to the Chinese government recommitted the United States to the open door policy as proclaimed more than 20 years ago by John Hay, secretary of state under President McKinley.

Though generally overlooked, the Hughes utterance takes on a vital significance when considered in connection with the disarmament move. It puts the Harding administration on record as asserting a principle for which the United States will stand in Far East settlement.

The note was occasioned by a note from the Chinese government inquiring whether the United States considered itself still pledged to the open door. The Chinese government had granted a concession to an American company to build a radio station on the Chinese coast. Japan, supported by certain British interests, protested to the Chinese government. The latter thereupon sent its formal inquiry to Washington.

Yap Settlement Near.

Negotiations between the United States and Japan relative to the status of the island of Yap have progressed so favorably that it is now confidently expected a settlement of that question will have been reached before convening of the conference to discuss armament and settlement of the problems in the Pacific, says the Kokusai News agency of Tokio, which quotes "well informed sources."

The semi-official newspaper Nichi-Nichi also forcasts that Japan will expedite a settlement in the question of evacuation of Siberia and Shantung and hopes to clear up the situation before the opening of the far eastern conference.

Japan, it is asserted by the Kokusai agency, heartily welcomes the inclusion of China in the proposed conference, as Chinese and Siberian problems are expected to form important topics for discussion and Chinese participation, consent and understanding are essential if any of the decisions reached are to be put into effective operation.

The conference is declared to offer an excellent opportunity for the powers to reach unanimous decision on far eastern questions, though it is pointed out that historical and other considerations affecting the various nations may make immediate enforcement of the conference decisions a matter of some difficulty.

No Preliminary Confab.

The disarmament conference will not be preceded by a preliminary conference in London or any other place for the purpose of arriving at an understanding regarding Far Eastern question as suggested informally by Great Britain.

High administration officials declare that the question of disarmament and concord in the Pacific are so closely interwoven that to divide the parley would endanger its success. If a double-barreled disarmament conference were held, a preliminary session to deal with one phase of the matter and a final session with another, it is felt that the first might prejudice and embarrass the second, rendering the whole proceeding valueless.

There are other important reasons why President Harding and Secretary Hughes will insist upon a single parley of the powers in Washington, not the least of which is that they are convinced the American people are unalterably opposed to the settlement on foreign soil of questions in which America is vitally interested.

LASKER'S TASK TO MAKE OVER MARINE OF U. S.

Chairman of Shipping Board Must Make Government Industry an Efficient Asset.

To transform the "greatest commercial wreck in the history of the world" into an efficient, modern concern from whose example the Standard Oil Co. or the United States Steel corporation might profit, is the task undertaken by Albert D. Lasker and his colleagues on the reorganized U. S. shipping board.

Lasker is the dynamic Chicago advertising man and baseball magnate whom President Harding made chairman of the new shipping board, "not because he knows anything about the shipping business, but because he is one of the most efficient business men in the United States."

And Lasker is demonstrating the correctness of the President's appraisal of him not only by absorbing a tremendous amount of shipping information in a surprisingly short time, but by picking as assistants to operate the shipping board's fleet of ships three of the best practical shipping men in the United States—J. Barston Smull and William J. Love of New York, and A. J. Frey of San Francisco.

These three men are to be the highest salaried officials in the government service with the exception only of the President. Smull is to get $35,000 and Love and Frey $30,000 a year, each. The five members of the shipping board are paid $12,000 a year each.

The biggest privately owned merchant fleet has only 107 ships, while the U. S. shipping board now owns and controls, exclusive of 285 wooden ships, 1,440 vessels.

Will Take Year.

"It will take a year of the hardest kind of work and the most efficient management to bring the first semblance of order out of the chaos that exists," Lesker declares.

"The President, the Jones act and the shipping board," Lasker said, "are all in accord that the board must function so as to turn these 1,440 ships over, as soon as good business judgment dictates, to private owners.

"Unless shipping board boats are very soon operated along the most correct business lines, we will not have any operators and owners left in America who can buy these boats. It is for that reason that the ship owners and operators have unanimously agreed to something which I think is unique in government relations with private industry—that if they have any key men whom we want and who are vital to them but vital also to us, we are to get those key men on request."

Ships Are Liability.

Chairman Lasker emphasized that what the new shipping board has to start with is an immense liability costing the government $16,000,000 a month, to be turned into an asset which may be disposed of profitably.

"New routes will be one of the assets we will try to sell," he said. "Another phase is this: Supposing there is a route and two ships are on it, one privately owned and one government owned, and it will stand for only one ship. It is our idea that we will take out of service the government owned boat and leave in the privately owned boat, because if we bust the private company who will we have left to buy the boats when business gets good enough to have two lines? Do you get that point?"

"Your idea then is to build up something that you can sell to private owners?" Lasker was asked.

"Yes," he said, emphatically, "to build up something we can sell to private owners besides ships, and to build up the private owners so that they can buy ships.

"The appointment of Smull and Love and Frey means a new day in the minds of shippers, and you don't want to forget that in this equation. Shippers have lost faith in the government owned ships. They have not sailed on time, they have not arrived on time, and the goods have not always been in good condition when they have arrived. By the time shippers got an answer as to whether the shipping board would charter them a ship, that business often had been loaded in foreign bottoms.

"The coming of Smull and Love and Frey will give an entirely different attitude to American shippers. They know these men can do what they set out to do, and that is what we mean when we say that through efficiency we will build up an American merchant marine."

PREFERS AMERICAN TITLE TO BEING RICH BARON

A job as baron is likely to go begging because Dr. F. M. Tretbar-Drosten of Aurora, Ill., would rather be an American citizen than have a title. He explained that his father, Baron Tretbar-Drosten, owner of a transpacific fleet and a resident of Switzerland, died, leaving him the title and three million francs.

"They can keep the title," the physician said. "I am an American citizen and I like it."

He has sent an attorney to collect the money.

It'll Be a Comfort to the Rest of Us

TURKS SEE NEED FOR ARBITRATION

Nationalist Leader Says He Would Welcome Services of Sec. Hughes.

The Turkish Nationalists would welcome arbitration by Secretary of State Hughes of the United States or by some other American, "but apparently there is no way out except by force of arms so far as the Greeks are concerned," Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader declares.

"When you saw me two years ago in Sivas," he told a correspondent, "I expected that the Turks wanted geographic and political independence within limits where the Turkish population dominated, and also Constantinople, with the straits controlled as the interested powers agreed. At that time, the Nationalist movement was small and was not taken seriously except by a few patriotic Turks; today we are far stronger, but our terms are unaltered.

"While we are anxious for peace and also to develop plans for commercial prosperity, there is a possibility that we never will sign peace with anybody. It is not possible for the Greeks to destroy us nor for the allies to come and get us, even with a big army. We abandoned Mesopotamia and Syria, which are adequate spoils of war, and we even are prepared to give indemnities in the form of concessions. It is just that the vanquished should pay for a war they have lost."

Mustapha Kemal added that Bekir Samy Bey, former nationalist foreign minister, had overstepped his instructions, and therefore the agreements he entered into had been repudiated. Bekir Samy Bey, he declared, now was visiting Europe in a strictly personal capacity.

FITS TREATED FREE

Any reader who will write for it will receive a big bottle of Dr. Grant's scientific Fit and Epilepsy treatment absolutely free without obligation. It stops fits and produces amazing results. Simply send your name, age and description of case to Dr. F. E. Grant Co., Department 291, Kansas City, Mo., and the big free treatment will be mailed postpaid and under plain wrapper.—Adv.

MADE FAKE LIQUOR LABELS CHARGE AGAINST ENGRAVER

Frank Hermes, president of an engraving plant in Dayton, Ohio, was arrested by federal officials on the charge of making plates which were used in the printing of counterfeit liquor bond labels.

He is free under $5,000 bond awaiting trial. Officials charge that large quantities of the labels were put into circulation in Dayton.

Young Faces Often Disfigured By Impurities of Blood

Few boys and girls pass through the period from 14 to 20 without being afflicted with pimples, blackheads, rashes, or other skin eruptions.

These conditions are nearly always due to disordered or impoverished blood, but are often mistaken for serious diseases, and the afflicted one is shunned by acquaintances.

Don't let your boy or girl suffer needlessly. Start at once to clean the blood out and keep it so! That's the way to insure a clear complexion, sparkling eyes, and a light, springy step!

Good blood is the very foundation of good health, and thousands have gotten it by taking S.S.S., the famous old vegetable remedy of fifty years' standing. Start your boy or girl taking S.S.S. today! It has restored health to the cheeks of many a young person.

You can get S.S.S. from your druggist, and if you write us about any special problem of your boy's or girl's health, we will gladly give you expert medical advice free. Address Chief Medical Advisor, 830 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

USED 50 YEARS S.S.S. FOR SKIN TROUBLES AT ALL DRUGGISTS

WORKERS IN OIL FIELDS SPEAK LANGUAGE ALL THEIR OWN

Oil men have a language all their own, as it were, for the oil industry, like others, has a number of more or less technical terms and phrases connected with it that are not generally understood outside the oil field districts.

For instance, "shooting a well" has an entirely different meaning from that applied in river navigation to the term "shooting the rapids." In the oil country the phrase means the lowering into the well of several dozen quarts of nitroglycerine and allowing it to explode in the bottom of the well in the oil sand.

Oil wells are drilled much like artesian water wells. A "rig" or tall pyramid framework, is erected over the spot where the well is to be drilled. At various stages during the sinking of the well it is cased in by steel pipe, the joints of which are screwed together, making a continuous pipe. This serves to keep out water and to keep the well from caving.

As the well is bored deeper, the size of the casing is reduced in order to keep putting it down inside of that already in place. Two or three changes, or possibly four, are all that are usually made in reducing the size of the casing.

If no oil is found the well is termed a "dry hole." If gas is found, it is a "gasser." A producing well is named according to the number of barrels of oil it produces in 24 hours, as a 50-barrel or a 500-barrel well.

Oil as it comes from the ground is called "crude oil." It is carried to the refining plants in pipe lines, iron pipes ranging all the way from 3 to 10 or 12 inches in diameter, or in railway tank cars. There it goes through the refining process.

Almost all oil men lease the land on which they drill, paying "royalties," from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of the value of the oil produced going to the owner of the land. A "location" is a piece of land on which a well is drilled. It varies from 300 to 500 feet square. Thus in a field that is closely drilled, each well will have wells on four sides of it between 300 and 500 feet away. These wells are known as "offsets."

A "tank farm" is a tract of land on which are located a number of large storage tanks for oil.

"Test wells" are the first wells drilled in a territory where oil has not been discovered. "Wild cat" wells are those drilled in territory where geologists have not found rock formations that indicate the presence of oil. A "pool" is an underground supply of oil, or oil sand saturated with oil.

The "Mid-continent" field comprises the states of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana and New Mexico.

Using a laboratory on shipboard, scientists will study diseases peculiar to the tropical possessions of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy.

TAX FINES NET U. S. $20,000,000

Fraudulent Income Returns Bring Penalties and Jail for Many.

Approximately $20,000,000 is added to the government's revenues during the fiscal year just ended through recoveries from false and fraudulent tax returns, Commissioner Blair has announced.

Indictments have been returned during the year in every section of the country, he said, and many jail sentences have been imposed, ranging from 60 days to a year, in addition to fines and penalties, which also were assessed.

"Fraud upon the revenue by way of filing false and fraudulent tax returns appears in many unique ways," Mr. Blair said. "Some tax payers are extremely crude in their methods, and reduce their taxes by merely omitting large items of income from their returns. Thus in one instance a prominent merchant in one of our larger cities owned and operated two stores. For three years straight he omitted entirely from his returns the income of one of the two stores.

"In another instance a prominent man received approximately one half of his income as salary from a corporation of which he was president and of which corporation he owned practically all the stock. The corporation took his salary as a deduction and a necessary expense; the man himself entirely omitted to report this salary, never thinking that the corporation's return would be checked against his individual return.

"Manipulations of inventory are not infrequently found, and these can always be checked accurately by the field examiners of the bureau and no business of any size can keep accurate books and at the same time manipulate inventories. Some tax payers, evidently are of the belief that they can hire unscrupulous accountants who reconstruct their books, and then if the fraud is discovered blame it all on the accountants, to whom they usually pay large fees.

"In many instances field examiners have discovered that taxpayers keep two sets of books, one set accurately setting forth the status of the business and the other set fraudulently setting forth their income, and merely kept for the purpose of defrauding the government. It is safe to say that in nine out of ten of these latter cases the fraud is discovered within a short time after it is perpetrated."

Economic Aid of U. S. Assured to Cuba by Crowder

The United States is disposed to aid the Cuban government in the solution of its present economic difficulties, Major General Crowder told President Zayas and a mixed parliamentary commission at Havana. General Crowder attended the meeting for the purpose of furnishing information relative to questions pending between the United States and Cuba in connection with economic aid and revision of the reciprocity treaty between the two countries.

The commission agreed that the president's first message to the extra session of congress should ask approval for a budget which could be met from the government's present income. Other messages, it was agreed, should request authority for the chief executive to reduce tariff duties 30 per cent on articles of prime necessity and increasing 30 per cent the duties in imports from countries discriminating against Cuban products and propose an agricultural credit authorizing banks to lend money on crops.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The soldiers' bonus bill was sidetracked indefinitely by a vote of 47 to 29 in one of the stormiest sessions of the senate witnessed in years, the discussions between Senators McCumber and Reed punctuated by threats of violence which aroused great excitement in the chamber, while floods of rain pounded on the roof as the heaviest electrical storm of the season burst over the city.

The dye embargo controversy was aired during the debate in the house on the tariff bill. Representative Martin of Louisiana, Democrat, spoke for the measure.

President Harding indicated his opposition to a duty on crude petroleum prior to the action of the house ways and means committee in approving such a duty, according to letters from him to Chairman Fordney of the committee, which became public.

A. D. Lasker, chairman of the shipping board, announced the appointment of three vice presidents in charge of operations, the combined salaries of whom will be $95,000 a year.

France has formally accepted President Harding's invitation to participate in his proposed conference of the powers on limited disarmament and Pacific and Far Eastern problems.

After voting to make the proposed veterans 'bureau an independent organization responsible directly to the President, the senate finance subcommittee finally completed the redrafting of the Sweet bill consolidating the various governmental agencies for soldier relief.

The Campbell-Willis bill banning beer as medicine was attacked in the senate by Senators Lodge, Knox, Wadsworth and Williams, who denounced it as unconstitutional.

The special rule limiting debate and amendment of the tariff bill was adopted in the house on a strict party vote of 222 to 100, only five Republicans voting against the rule three Democrats for it.

President Harding addressed the senate urging it to defer action on the soldiers' bonus bill indefinitely because its enactment would "greatly imperil the financial stability of the country." His speech was followed by a motion to recommit the measure.

Two Republican members of the ways and means committee took opposing sides of the controversy over duties on petroleum during the debate on the tariff bill in the house. Representative Chandler of Oklahoma defended the duties, while Representative Treadway of Massachusetts opposed them.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover sent to Secretary of War Weeks a proposal from Henry Ford for the utilization of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant by which Mr. Ford offers to invest a considerable amount of money in the project.

Consolidation of war and navy departments into one department of national defense may be included in the recommendations of joint congressional committee on government reorganization.

Representative Green, Iowa, Republican, supporting Fordney tariff bill, said many of its rates are lower than in the Payne-Aldrich law. Carew, New Yorfi, Democrat, assails American valuation plan.

Japan has come only half way in response to President Harding's invitation, stating that it would be delighted to participate in the conference of limitation of armaments but remaining silent on the question of the proposed discussion of Pacific and far eastern problems. President Harding and Secretary Hughes are confident that Japan eventually will take part in the whole program.

Correspondence furnished the senate finance committee by the treasury department disclosed that the British government discontinued last Fall its negotiations with this government for the refunding of its debt, fearing that such action at that time might prejudice the working out of a general agreement among the allies for the handling of war debts.

Maurice McAuliffe, president of the Kansas Farmers' union, testified before the joint congressional commission investigating farm conditions that the greatest aid congress can give agriculture would be in helping the garmer to get credit so he can hold his products off the markets and not have to dump all at once.

Representative Carew (Democrat), New York, declared the people are not interested in what the House was doing on the tariff and would not be until pinched by the "bad times coming and sure to stay" under the bill.

Representative Green of Iowa, ranking Republican on the ways and means committee, coming to the defense of the Fordney bill, asserted that no matter what duties the bill imposed, world trade would continue to seek American markets.

Noah W. Cooper of Nashville, Tenn., heading a delegation of the Methodist central Sabbath crusade committee, asked the commerce committee to grant hearings on a bill to bar Sunday newspapers from the mail and to prevent government employes from working on Sundays.

Following cabinet discussion of Japan's failure to respond favorably to President Harding's proposal that she join the powers in discussing Far Eastern and Pacific problems, this government began exchanges with Japan to convince her that there will be no disadvantage to her at the conference.

Protests are coming to congress against the provision in the tariff bill applying to newsprint paper. While newsprint is ostensibly on the free list, a proviso makes it possible for the President to impose duties when any other country or province restricts exportation of newsprint. Publishers hold that this might operate very unfairly to them.

An amendment to the Fordney Tariff bill, imposing a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides was adopted by the house after a five-hour debate. This is the first of five amendments to be considered under a special rule.

Pending Irish peace negotiations in London prompted Senator Norris to ask postponement by the foreign relations committee of hearings scheduled on his resolution for a congressional expression of sympathy with the Irish republic until the results of the negotiations are known.

Senator Watson (Democrat), Georgia, criticized the action of President Harding in coming before the senate and urging recommital of the bonus bill, declaring that this was beyond his constitutional powers.

The secretary of agriculture would be made a member of the federal reserve board under an amendment to the Federal Reserve act proposed by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

PROMINENT Chicagoans, who are said to have bought liquor from the syndicate allaged to have been operated by Mr. and Mrs. James Walsh, were called to testify before the grand jury.

Secretary Weeks announces that 21,174 civilians have been discharged from the employ of the war department since March 1 and estimates that the reduction will mean an annual saving to the government of about $25,408,800.

The Prince of Wales was ordered by his physicians last week to abandon all public engagements for an indefinite period. The heir to the British throne has been indisposed recently.

The German destroyer G-102 was sunk by an army bombing plane from Langley field in target practice.

Naval officers are considering plans for an ocean-wide campaign in search of the "mystery ships" which have been reported recently. Commercial mariners have reported seeing a strange vessel thought to be a "pirate" ship marauding along the Atlantic coast.

Polish officials recently learned of an attempt to assassinate President Pilsudski of Poland and have run down a plot to overthrow the present Polish government. A number of arrests have been made.

The Berlin Reichsbank has closed negotiations for a loan of 150,000,000 gold marks from Holland to apply on the one billion gold marks indemnity payment due on August 1.

An agreement to issue enough bonds to cover the deficit confronting the Cuban government, estimated at more than $45,000,000, was reached at a recent meeting of the mixed legislative commission with President Zayas.

Federal prohibition officials raided the bark Tiburton at Boston and seized her cargo which they said consisted of 25,000 gallons of alcohol valued at $275,000.

An attempt to wreck an American Railway Express Co. train of 14 cars, carrying a cargo valued at nearly a million dollars, was made two miles west of Willoughby, Ill. recently, say officials of the New York Central railroad after it was discovered that more than 15 spikes had been pulled and several ties removed.

PRESIDENT Harding has signed the annual naval appropriations bill which carries approximately $410,000,000. The bill represents a decrease of about $86,000,000 in the original senate figures and an increase of about $14,000,000 over those first advocated by the house.

Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, commandant of Duke field, the army base at Honolulu, and Sergeant Thomas A. Kelly were killed when their airplane crashed after taking off for a practice flight. The gasoline tank exploded.

The naval court of inquiry on the free balloon flight into the Canadian wilds last December by Lieuts. Kloor, Farrell and Hinton called for no disciplinary action and held that the differences between Farrell and Hinton, which came to blows, were adjusted in a manly way.

Chile's senate has passed a bill authorizing the government to place either in Chile or abroad a loan of 25,000,000 pesos in paper currency at eight per cent for five years. This reduces the amount asked by the government exactly one-half.

Railroad labor board has ordered wages of the employes of the American Railway Express Co. reduced six cents an hour beginning August 1. No reduction of express rates is contemplated at this time as a result of the wage cut, say company officials.

Troops were called out at Kobe, Japan, after thousands of striking workers in the dockyards there had charged a police cordon in an attempt to take possession of the dockyards and carry out a project for their control by the workers. Ringleaders of the movement were arrested.

Dr. Otto Bauer, former minister of foreign affairs of the Austrian republic, says the government is threatened with a nation-wide strike if it complies with a request to terminate the socialization of the great Vienna arsenal, which was made by the allied reparations commission.

Formal appeal from the decision of probate court in Detroit in admitting to probate the will of the late John F. Dodge, automobile manufacturer, was filed in circuit court by his son, John Duval Dodge, who, the will specified, was to receive only a small annual income.

TWENTY thousand enlisted men in the army applied for discharges in the first 10 days of this month and 13,000 have been released from the service, Secretary Weeks announces. The largest percentage of applicants came from the commands on the Mexican border.

General Carlos Green, former governor of the state of Tobasco, Mexico, who went to Mexico City voluntarily to explain the government charges of insubordination made against him, was arrested and sentenced to spend 30 days in jail.

Incoming aliens, ignorant of American customs, have been fleeced of $500,000 a year by grafting employes at Ellis Island, it is estimated by Frederick W. Wallis, immigration commissioner.

The United States is menaced by the disease pellagra, which is spreading at an alarming rate, particularly in the southern states, the public health service warns.

Fourteen persons were injured or stunned by lightning at Camp Meade and Camp Ritchie during a terrific storm and cloudburst which demolished some of the tents and flooded the cantonment last week.

The former German emperor has paid under protest the poll tax of 5,000 guilders claimed by the municipality of Doorn.

A contract for the laying of submarine cables along the Costa Rican coast has been signed by the Costa Rican government and the All-America Cable Co.

Parley P. Christensen, Farmer-Labor candidate for president at the last election, has sailed for Denmark to study the Danish system of farm products distribution.

Lieut. Kirsch, the French aviator, is declared to have reached an altitude of 34,768 feet in an unofficial attempt to break the world's altitude record.

The two sons of Vice President Coolidge last week saw for the first time their father preside over the senate.

Three negroes sat as accredited delegates at the Republican state convention in Virginia last week, although several contested delegations of negroes were barred from the convention.

P. O. EXAMS IN OHIO ORDERED

Applicants Rated 20 Per Cent on Education, 80 on Experience.

Postmaster General Hays has ordered civil service examinations on August 9 to fill 12 Ohio postmaster vacancies.

These will be the first vacancies in Ohio to be filled under the provisions of President Harding's executive order that all presidential postoffice appointments shall be based on the merit system.

The 12 vacancies to be filled, together with the annual salaries attached, are those at Akron, $6,000; Dayton, $6,000; Delphos, $2,600; Dover, $2,800; East Palestine, $2,600; Eaton, $2,400; Middletown, $3,400; Tiffin, $3,300; Van Wert, $2,900; Willard, $2,500; Willoughby, $2,400; and Wilmington, $2,700.

Under the plan adopted by Postmaster General Hays all applicants for these appointments will be rated 20 per cent on their general education and training and 80 per cent on their business experience and special fitness.

Applicants will not be required to report for examination at any particular place, but will be rated on the basis of their answers to questionnaires sent them in advance and the following information furnished as to responsible positions held by them:

(a) Number of persons under their supervision.

(b) Character of the business done by the person, firm or corporation.

(c) Volume of business done annually.

(d) Commercial rating of each person, firm or corporation.

To qualify for appointment to postmasterships paying $6,000 a year, applicants must show that for at least seven years they have successfully filled responsible positions, requiring ability to organize, direct or manage business affairs, and must have demonstrated their ability to meet and deal satisfactorily with the public.

LUCKY STRIKE cigarette It's toasted

The American Tobacco Co.

WAGE SLASHES DENIED PACKERS

But Labor Board Arbiter Permits Pay Reduction of Stockhandlers.

Employes of middle western and western packing houses, parties to the arbitration agreement with the government, will continue to receive their present wage rate for the present, and probably until next September when the agreement expires.

In a decision handed down Federal Judge Alschuler, arbitrator under the department of labor, refused the petition of the packing house companies for a five-cents-an-hour cut in wages. The number of men affected by the order is estimated to exceed 100,000.

In a second decision Judge Alschuler confirmed the action of the Chicago stockyards in cutting wages of its stock handlers eight cents an hour. He pointed out that stock handlers are paid on a monthly basis and as a rule receive more than common labor in the packing plants. About 1,000 stock handlers are affected by the decision.

In the packing house decision the arbitrator declared the recession in the cost of living is not as great as the packers contended, and in some instances there has been no decline. At the same time taxes are constantly mounting, street car fares remain 60 per cent above pre-war prices, while gas, electricity and fuel continue at high rates, the judge says.

Among other costs which have not started to decline, he named rents, telephones and telegraph service, freight and passenger rates, while such essential foods as milk, bread and bakery products, fruits and meats show only slight decrease.

DAWES NOW GETS AFTER COST OF U. S. PRINTING

A permanent conference upon government printing to include representatives of the various departments, bureaus and other establishments, is to be organized by Director of the Budget Charles G. Dawes with a view to procuring "uniformity and economy" in public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents.

The legislative and judicial branches of the government will be invited to appoint members. The suggestion that such a conference be organized was submitted to Mr. Dawes by Public Printer George H. Carter and, after it had been endorsed by the budget head, was approved by President Harding.

PLAN SKELETON UNITS IN ARMY

Certain Organizations to Go On Inactive List Under Reduction Scheme.

Reduction of the enlisted strength of the army to 150,000 will be achieved without changing the basic organization and in a manner which will provide for a rapid expansion in time of emergency, the war department announces. Orders have been sent to all field commanders outlining the system to be followed as decided upon by the general staff.

A number of units will be placed on the "inactive list," and similar units will be designated on the active list as their guardian or parent organizations. The plan provides that the enlisted personnel of the inactive units will be transferred to the active units and as many commissioned officers as are available will remain assigned to the inactive units, but will be assigned to such duties as may be necessary.

Commanding officers of units designated to act as guardians will secure and keep alive the colors and records of the inactive units, making all required reports and answering communications. They will also procure credits for the full equipment necessary for the inactive units, so that they may promptly take the field upon being transferred to the active list.

All navy yards and shore stations will be put on a five-day week basis of operation temporarily, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced, in an effort to prevent so drastic a reduction of personnel as otherwise would be necessary under the reduced appropriations now available.

Saturday has been selected as the enforced holiday, though some protest had been voiced on the grounds that during the Summer most stations were permitted to give half of Saturday as a holiday, under normal conditions, without deduction of pay.

"The department hopes this order will be accepted in the spirit in which it is promulgated," Mr. Roosevelt said in his letter explaining the purpose of the action.

Oxfords for Winter Wear

Young men are toeing the fashion line as carefully as women when it comes to shoes, and oxfords will be worn all this Winter by half the male population, delegates to the annual convention of the New York State Retail Shoe Dealers' association in Boston declared. Albany will be the meeting place in 1922.

Steamer Fares Cut

Competition of steamship lines operating from New York to Germany resulted in a reduction of passenger rates by one line. The first cabin rate to Hamburg was cut $83 to $215, and on Sept. 1 it will be reduced to $195.

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

MISSED his train—but not refreshment. Coca-Cola is sold everywhere.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY Atlanta, Ga. 43

$10 A DAY EASILY

made taking orders for our high grade Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Face Creams, Perfumes, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Foods, 3 and 7 in Assorted Toilet Soap in fancy boxes sell like hot cakes. Goods well known, nationally advertised. BIG PROFITS. Women and men everywhere make BIG money. Write quick for free catalog. Dept. 102, Crofts & Reed Co., Chicago, Ill.

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Its successful treatment without use of the knife. Hundreds of satisfied patients testify to this method. Write for free book. Tells how to cure cancer. Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

THE WRECKERS

By Francis Lynde

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Continued From Last Week.

"Your office is across the tracks, Kirgan," he told him. "I've begun the house cleaning over there by firing your predecessor and three or four of his pet foremen. Get in the game and dig to the bottom. You have a lot of sorcheads to handle, here and at the division shops, and it isn't all their fault, not by a long shot. I'll give you six months to make good as a model incident of motive power.

"Agreed to me," said Kirgan, who knew the boss up one side and down the other. "You give me the time and I'll keep 'em out of trouble." And with that he went to the yard and took hold, before he had even hunted up a place to sleep in.

Mr. Van Britt was the next man to show up. He was fine; a square-built, sticky little gentleman who looked as if he's always had the world by the hair and never meant to let it go. I thought it was a time when he must then went clean-shaven, he wore a stubby little mustache, closely clipped, and while his jaw looked as if it could bite a nail in two, he had a pair of twinkling, good-natured eyes that sort of took the edge off the hard jaw.

"Well, I'm here," he said, dropping into a chair and sitting with his legs wide apart. And then, ignoring me as if I hadn't been there: "Graham, what the devil have you got against me, that you should drag me out here on the edge of nowhere and make me go to work for a living?"

The boss grinned at him and said: "It's for the good of your soul, Upton. You've too much money. Your office is up at the end of the corridor and your chair is empty and waiting for you. Your appointment circular has already been mailed out."

Mr. Hornack was the last of the new office staff to fall in, though he didn't have nearly as far to come as some of the others. He was red-headed and wore glasses. They used to say of him on the Overland Central that he fired his chief clerk regularly twice a week, and then hired him over again, which was merely a roundabout way of saying that he had a sort of meat-axe temper to go with his red hair. But they also used to say that he could make business grow where none ever grew before, and that's what a traffic man lives for.

When the new staff was made up Mr. Norcross gathered all the department heads together in his office and laid down the lines of the new policy. He put it in just two words: "Clean house, and make friends for the company." Then he gave them a little talk on conditions as he had found them and told them that he wanted all those conditions reversed. It was a large order, and both Mr. Van Britt and Mr. Hornack said as much, but the boss said it had to be put that way. There would be a little money for betterments, but it must be spent as if every dollar were ten.

Naturally, the big turn-over brought all sorts of disturbances at the send-off. Some of the relieved cousins and nephews stayed in town and jumped in to stir up trouble for the new management. The Herald, which was the other morning paper, took up for the downand-outs, and there wasn't anything too mean for it to say about the boss and his new appointees. Then the employes got busy and grievance committees began to pour in. Mr. Norcross never denied himself to anybody. The office-door stood wide open and the kickers were welcomed, as you might say, with open arms.

"You men are going to get the squarest deal you have ever had, and a still squarer one a little farther along, if you will only stay on the job and keep your clothes on," was the way the boss went at the trainmen's committee. "We are out to make the P. S. L. the best line for service, and the best company to work for, this side of the Missouri river. I want your loyalty; the loyalty of every man in the service. I'll go further and say that the new management will stand if you and the other pay-roll men stand by it in good faith, or it will fall if you don't."

"You'll meet the grievance committees and talk things over with them when there's a kick coming?" said old Tom McClure, the passenger conductor who was acting as spokesman.

"Sure I will—every time. More than that, I'll take a leaf out of Colonel Goethal's book and keep open house here in this office every Sunday morning. Any man in the service who thinks he has a grievance may come here and state it, and if he has a case, he'll get justice."

Naturally, a few little talks like this, face to face with the men themselves, soon began to put new life into the rank and file. Mr. Norcross' old pet name of "Hell-and-repeat" had followed him down from Oregon, as it was bound to, but now it began to be used in the sense that most railroad men use the phrase, "The Old Man," in speaking of a big boss that they like.

This winning of the service esprit de corps—if that's the word, commenced to show results right away. The first time Mr. Norcross' special went over the line anybody could see with half an eye that the pay-roll men were taking a brace. Trains were running on better time, there was less slamming and more civility, and at one place we actually found a section foreman going along and picking up the spikes and bolts and fish-plates that the wasters ahead of him had strewn all along the right-of-way.

There was so much crowded into these first few weeks that I've forgotten half of it. The work we did, pulling and hauling things into shape, was a fright, and my end of the job got so big that the boss had to give me help. Following out his own policy, he let me pick my man, and after I'd had a little talk with Mr. Van Britt, I picked May, the young fellow who had been so disgusted with his job under Van Burgh. Frederic of Pittsburgh was all right; a little too tonguey, perhaps, but a worker from away back, and that was what we were looking for.

Out of this frantic hustle to get things started and moving right, anybody could have pulled a couple of conclusions that stuck up higher than any of the rest. The boss and Mr. Van Britt were steadily winning the rank and file over to something like loyalty on the one hand, and on the other, wherever we went, we found the people who were paying the freight a solid unit against us, hating us like blazes and entirely unwilling to believe that any good thing could come out of the Nazareth of the Pioneer Short Line.

This hatred manifested itself in a million different ways, and all of them saw-toothed. On that first trip over the line I heard a Lesterburg banker tell the boss, flat-footed, that the country at large would never believe that any measure of reform undertaken by the Dunton management would be accepted as sincere.

"You talk like an honest man, Mr. Norcross," he said, and he was saying it right in the boss' own private car, too, mind you, "but this region has suffered too long and too bitterly under Wall Street methods to be won over now by a little shoulder-patting in the way of better train schedules and things of that sort. You'll have to dig a good bit deeper, and that you won't be allowed to do."

The boss just smiled at this, and offered the banker man a cigar—which he took.

"When the time comes, Mr. Bigelow, I'm going to show you that I can dig as deep as the next fellow. Where shall I begin?"

The banker laughed. "If you had a spade with a handle a mile long you might begin on the Red Tower people," he suggested. "But, of course, you can't do that; your New York people won't let you. There is the real nib of the thing, Mr. Norcross. What we need is a railroad line that will stick to its own proper business—the carrying of freight and passengers. What we have is a gigantic holding corporation which fathers every extortionate side-issue that can pay it a royalty!"

"Excuse me," said the boss, still as pleasant as a basket of chips, "that may be what you have had in the past; we won't try to get behind the returns. But it is not what you have now. From this time on, the Short Line proposes to be just what you said it should be—a carrier corporation, pure and simple."

"Do you mean to say that you are going to cut loose from Hatch and Henckel and their thousand-and-one robber subsidiary companies?" demanded the banker.

At this the boss stood up and looked the big banker gentleman squarely in the eye.

"Mr. Bigelow, at the present moment I represent Pioneer Short Line, in management and in its policy, as it stands today. I can assure you emphatically that the railroad management has nothing whatever to do with Red Tower Consolidated or any of its subsidiaries."

"Then you've broken with Hatch?"

"No; simply because there hasn't been anything to break, so far as I am concerned."

The banker man dropped into the nearest chair.

"But, man alive! you can't stay here if you don't pull with the Hatch crowd," he exclaimed; and then: "Somebody ought to have tipped you off beforehand and not let you come here to commit suicide!"

After that they went out together; up-town to Mr. Bigelow's bank, I guess, and as they pushed the corridor door open I heard the banker say: "You don't know what you are up against, Mr. Norcross. That outfit will get you, one way or another, as sure as the devil's a hog. If it can't break you, it will hire a gang of gunmen—I wouldn't put it an inch beyond Rufus Hatch; not a single inch."

There it was again; but as he went out the boss was laughing easily and saying that he was raised in a gun country, and that the fear of a fight was the least of his troubles at the present moment.

CHAPTER VIII.

With the Strings Off.

As soon as we returned from the inspection trip, the boss pulled off his coat—figuratively speaking—and rolled up his sleeves. It wasn't his way to talk much about what he was going to do; he'd jump in and do it first, and then talk about it afterward—if anybody insisted on knowing the reason why.

Mr. Van Britt was given swift orders to fill up his engineering staff and get busy laying new steel, building new bridges and modernizing the permanent way generally. Mr. Hornack was told to put on an extra office force to ransack the traffic records and make reports showing the fairness or unfairness of existing tariffs and rates, and a widespread invitation was given to shippers to come in and air their grievances—which you bet they did!

Sandwiched in between, there were long private conferences with Mr. Ripley, the bright young lawyer Mr. Chadwick had sent us from Chicago, and with a young fellow named Juneman, as ex-newspaper man who was on the payrolls as "Advertising Manager," but whose real business seemed to be to keep the Short Line public fully and accurately informed of everything that most railroad companies try to keep to themselves.

The next innovation that came along was another young Chicago man named Billoughby, and his title on the payroll was "Special Agent." What he did to earn his salary was the one thing that Juneman didn't publish broadcast in the newspapers; it was kept so dark that not a line of it got into the office records, and even I, who was as close to the boss as anybody in our outfit, never once suspected the true nature of Billoughby's job until the day he came in to make his final report—and Mr. Norcross let him make it without sending me out on an errand.

"LET US TIE UP OUR DOGS AND TALK IT OVER."

"Well, I think I'm ready to talk Johnson, now," was the way Billoughby began. "I've been into all the deals and side deals, and I've had it out with Ripley on the legal points involved. Red Tower is the one outfit we'll have to kill off and put out of business. Under one name or another, it is engineering every graft in this country; it is even backing the fake mining boom at Saw Horse—to which, by the way, this railroad company is now building a branch line."

Mr. Norcross turned to me:

"Jimmie, make a note to tell Mr. Van Britt to have the work stopped at once on the Saw Horse branch, and all the equipment brought in." And then to Billoughby: "Go on."

"The main graft, of course, is in the grain elevators, the fruit packeries, the coal and lumber yards and the stock yards and handling corrals. In these public, or quasi-public, utilities Red Tower has everybody else shut out, because the railroad has given them—in fee simple, it seems—all the yard room, switches, track facilities, and the like. Wherever local competition has tried to break in, the railroad company has given it the cold shoulder and it has been either forced out or frozen out."

"Exactly," said the boss. "Now tell me how far you have gone in the other field."

"We are pretty well shaped up and are about ready to begin business. Juneman has done splendid work, and so has Ripley. Public sentiment is still incredulous, of course. It's mighty hard to make people believe that we are in earnest; that we have actually gone over to their side in the fight. They're all from Missouri, and they want to be shown."

"Naturally," said Mr. Norcross.

"We have succeeded in a measure, though the opposition has been keeping up a steady bombardment. Hatch and his people haven't been idle. They have a strong commercial organization and a stout pull with the machine element, or rather the gang element, in politics. They own or control a dozen or more prominent newspapers in the State, and, as you know, they are making an open fight on you and your management through these papers. The net result so far has been merely to keep the people stirred up and doubtful. They know they can't trust Hatch and his crowd, and they're afraid they can't trust you. They say that the railroad has never played fair—and I guess it hasn't, in the past."

"Not within a thousand miles," was the boss' curt comment. "But go on with your story."

"We pulled the new deal off yesterday, simultaneously in eleven of the principal towns along the line. Meetings of the bankers and local capitalists were held, and we had a man at each one of them to explain our plan and to pledge the backing of the railroad. Notwithstanding all the doubt and dust that's been kicked up by the Hatch people, it went like wild-fire."

"With money?" queried the boss.

"Yes; with real money. Citizens' Storage & Warehouse was launched, as you might say, on the spot, and enough capital was subscribed to make it a going concern. Of course, there were some doubters, and some few greedy ones. The doubters wanted to know how much of the stock was going to be held by officials of the railroad company, and it was pretty hard to convince them that no Short Line official would be allowed to participate, directly or indirectly."

"And the greedy ones?"

"They kicked on that part of the plan which provides for the local apportionment of the stock to cover the local needs of each town only; they wanted more than their share. Also, they protested against the fixed dividend scheme; they didn't see why the new company shouldn't be allowed to cut a melon now and then if it should be fortunate enough to grow one."

Mr. Norcross smiled. "That is precisely what the Hatch people have been doing, all along, and it is the chief grievance of these same people who now want a chance to outbid their neighbors. The lease condition was fully explained to them, wasn't it?"

"Oh, yes; Ripley saw to that, and copies of the lease were in the exhibits. The new company is to have railroad ground to build on, and ample track facilities in perpetuity, conditioned strictly upon the limited dividend. If the dividend is increased, the leases terminate automatically."

The boss drew a long breath.

"You've done well, and better than well, Billoughby," he said. "Now we are ready to fire the blast. How was the proposal to take over the Red Tower properties at a fair valuation received?"

"There was some opposition. Lesterburg, and three of the other larger towns, want to build their own plants. They are bitter enough to want to smash the big monopoly, root and branch. But they agreed to abide by a majority vote of the stock on that point, and my wire reports this morning say that a lump-sum offer will be made for the Red Tower plants today."

Mr. Norcross sat back in his chair and blew a cloud of cigar smoke toward the ceiling.

"Hatch won't sell," he predicted. "He'll be up here before night with blood in his eye. I'm rather glad it has come down to the actual give and take. I don't play the waiting game very successfully, Billoughby. Keep in touch, and keep me in touch. And tell Ripley to keep on pushing on the reins. The sooner we get at it, the sooner it will be over."

After Billoughby had gone, Mr. Norcross dictated a swift bunch of letters and telegrams and had me turn my shorthand notes over to Fred May for transcription. With the desk cleaned up he came at me on a little matter that had been allowed to sleep ever since the day, now some time back, when I had given him Mrs. Sheila's hint about the identity of the two men who had sat and smoked in the auto that Sunday night at Sand Creek Siding, and about the talk between the same two that I had overheard the following morning.

"We are going to have sharp trouble with a gentleman by the name of Hatch before very long, Jimmie," was the way he begun. "I don't want to hit him below the belt, if I can help it; but on the other hand, it's just as well to be ready to give the punch if it is needed. You remember what you told me about that Monday morning talk between Hatch and Henckel in the Bullard lobby. Would you be willing to go into court as a witness and swear to what you heard?"

To Be Continued.

NEW AUTO LIGHT LAW IN EFFECT AUGUST 16

Ohio automobile owners must provide themselves with anti-glare lenses meeting the state requirements by August 16, under the Pence law passed by the last general assembly.

State Highway Director Herrick is holding tests at Ohio State university to determine what models shall be used.

This law states that lights on motor vehicles "shall throw sufficient light ahead to show any person, vehicle or substantial object upon the roadway straight ahead for a distance of at least 200 feet — no rays or beams of reflected light shall at any time be more than three and a half feet above the ground on a level road at a distance of 75 feet."

Violators face a fine of not more than $50 for the first offense and not less than $50 and not more than $100 for the second.

A French gunpowder plant blows the fumes from its gun cotton factory through a chimney lined with glass, which resists the chemical action perfectly.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IF NO. 9979 is a stout ladies' dress, we did not know it by looking at her, and that shows that the designer is a remarkably clever artist. What is the use of calories when one can wear dresses like this?

"Do you know why I feel so shy?" asks Miss 1062. "Because I have put up my hair for the first time." We were fooled about No. 9979 but Miss 1062 cannot conceal her youth when she wears such a pretty school girl dress.

Figured voile or georgette is the material used in Miss 9944's frock which reminds us of the much discussed and displayed Batik. Many studios in this country have experimented with the old art which China, Persia and Java all claim to have originated. Wax is poured on silk and the design is cut away, leaving the uncovered silk free to take the dye. Often the wax cracks, giving the much desired "crackled" effect like numerous cobwebs.

Negligees are by far the most suitable medium for this old art, though blouses are considered equally smart. A New York artist used a bunch of violets as a motif for designing a negligee, the skirt being cordian pleated violet silk, the shadows deep as in a cluster of the blossoms, the loose draperies in leaf green with crackled effect in purple, hanging in graceful lines from the shoulders. Another smock done in French blue had a unique procession of mauve figures marching stealthily across the border. The detail of the faces was most unusual and the smock utterly captivating though not in the least practical.

Scarfs and handkerchiefs usually are scattered about among these exhibitions but so far the public cannot be coaxed into wearing these strange garments as generally as it is done in the Oriental countries.

Batik is more popular in America used as curtains and draperies, many tea rooms having adopted this striking decoration. However, if you wish to appear "ultra-ultra" by all means add at least one Batik piece to your wardrobe.

No. 9979—Stout Ladies' Dress—Set-in sections of contrasting material give a long, slenderizing line that is particularly becoming to the stout figure. The dress is in one piece and thus is easy to make, as it requires very little fitting. Size 42 to 52-inch bust. Size 46 requires 4¾ yards 36-inch material, with ⅝ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 9944—Ladies' Dress—This conservative model looks especially attractive in figured voiles and georgettes and is made with loose side panels and a vestee of soft material like net or chiffon. Sizes 36 to 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material, with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting and 2¾ yards ribbon.

No. 1062—Ladies' Dress—Besides being the most practical for Summer, the gingham frock is also the most fashionable for every day wear. The style illustrated would be effective in either checked or plaid gingham and is extremely easy to make. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

COMRADES OF PERIL

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week

CHAPTER XXV.

The Fugitives.

He led the way, finding little difficulty in crawling over the mound of earth, and Olga followed easily. The cool darkness into which they advanced was a great relief, while the sense of action restored their shattered nerves. No gleam of light gave any guidance, nor was there any evidence of immediate approach to the mouth of the tunnel. However, it ran nearly straight, with the grade constantly downward, and they could cautiously feel a way forward, with hands on the earth walls. They encountered no further obstruction of any kind, but suddenly reached a sharp turn toward the left. Shelby felt his passage around the corner, aware of the pressure of Olga's fingers on his sleeve, but his eyes could perceive nothing unusual beyond. He stared helplessly into a black, soundless void. Yet, with his first step forward, he came to a sudden halt.

"Stay where you are, senor," said a low voice, "not a move till I speak."

He caught his breath quickly, scarcely daring to set down an uplifted foot. There was no doubt who it was that spoke out of the darkness.

"But I am Shelby," he blurted forth swiftly. "You have no reason to fear me."

"Shelby! How come you here. You found the trap? And—and is she with you?"

"Yes, senorita. An accident revealed to us a way out. It was you then who took Macklin away; he was not killed?"

A moment there was silence; then she broke out suddenly, passionately, the words fairly falling over each other in her eagerness of expression.

"I am not afraid, Senor Shelby. No! No! I hav' ze pistol in my hand. I shoot. The dark eet make no difference, for you are there just before me—she an' you are there. Listen then; I tell you what happen. I hate an' I love—see! Then I make meestake. Madre de Dios, I know not how eet was, but I shoot the man I love. Eet was crazy thing; but I not keel heem; I know I not keel heem. How I know? Santa Marie! the good God would not let me believe that. What could I do? I ran away mad into the woods. I would maybe yet save heem, but how? You know, senor, eet was I who shoot Senor Macklin?"

"Yes, Pancha; the lady here saw your face."

"Yes, it was I, senor—I who love heem. Why should eet be so? I went there not for that—no! I tell you how eet all come. Eet was because of my brother, senor—you know my brother, Juan Villemonte? He dead, senor, dead. You know how he die? Eet was a quarrel with Senor Laud, an' Senor Hanley—they keel heem, the two against one. I not know what happen. I wait in the cabin for Juan to come, but he stay away. No one tell me teel an Indian boy come, an' he tell. Then I know Juan is dead, an' I go crazy like that. I am Spanish, senor; I hate an' I love—then only I hate! I would avenge my brother; I would keel the man that keeled heem. I care only for to do that. He was there in this cabin; I creep up an' see. Eet was dark in there, yet I saw hees face. He could not see me, but I aim. Senor Macklin was there too, an' the other girl, but I care not then for them at all. I hate, an' I see only the one I hate. Santa Marie! why was eet so?"

"You shot the wrong man?"

"Si, senor. Senor Macklin, he step forward quick just when I fire; he drop an' I run."

Shelby felt Olga grip him, and heard her voice at his ear.

"She never heard what Macklin said; don't let her know."

He crushed the question already on his lips back into his throat.

"Yes," he said, "I see how it happened now. And what did you do then, Pancha?"

She was not sobbing, but her quick breathing gave the impression in the darkness.

"What I do, senor? I pray the Virgin that I may save heem. Then I remember this passage from the ravine. How I know eet? Juan and I, we live in the cabin a month; 'twas then I found eet. Who made eet I know not; but the thought come to me, just so. I was underneath when you fought, senor; then, when you were both outside I got heem—"

"Macklin, you mean? he was alive?"

"Yes, senor, alive. Maybe he live, maybe he die; I know not; I do what I can. He help a little, but twice he faint. Eet took long time; even I carried heem alone."

"But how did you get across that cave-in of earth?"

"Eet was not there; eet come later," she explained. "I would go back, senor, when they fired the cabin, but the earth had caved, and I could not get through."

"To help us?"

"Si, senor; to help you, and me. What could I do alone? That is why I tell you; why I talk. Eet is not for you, nor for me. I would save heem, an' only can eet be done if I have help. I do all I can—Madre de Dios, yes. I bind up the wound; I hold heem while he sleep; I bring heem water from the creek; I hide heem here in the dark. But how I get heem out, senor?"

"But why not call the others?" Shelby asked suddenly in suspicion. "What danger is Macklin in?"

"You know not?" in surprise. "He did not say in the cabin why he came?"

"Who do you mean?"

"Senor Laud, he make no threat?"

"Certainly not; against whom?"

"Senor Macklin. He come for that; I know. The Indian boy tell me—he an' Hanley. They plan eet all out. 'Twas because Juan would not be one with them, they keel him. They would hold her for ransom; they say a man comes soon here who would pay much; so they try to put out of the way Senor Macklin. 'Tis to get her that Slagin go to the cabin; he fail, and then Senor Laud try another way. He not know when he come that Senor Macklin get back. No one know."

Shelby smothered an oath, the whole foul plot suddenly revealed to him in all its hideousness. This then was what these fiends had been planning; it was plot within plot; criminal against criminal. He was blind not to have perceived the truth before; now it stood before him in all its sheer nakedness. Macklin's drunken boast had brought forth its full brood; Hanley, too brainless and cowardly to lead, had told all he knew to Indian Joe—embellished it, no doubt—and it was just the sort of thing the latter was eager to get his hands into—seemingly a safe game, with a good stake. The girl was helpless, already in their power; all they needed to do was dispose of Macklin. How this was done no one cared; by bribery, by the knife; in the Hole who would ever ask questions? Who would mourn the fellow, whatever happened? And then they would have a free hand. Shelby reached out, and drew Olga closer to him in the darknes.

"I understand now," he said tersely, "we've got to fight this out together. All right, I'm ready. What is it you want me to do?"

"You will help me save heem?" the voice from the dark asked eagerly. "You will not try to go away alone, senor?"

"No; we are in the same boat it seems; we'll help each other. You trust me now, Pancha?"

"Si, senor."

"Then let's see what can be done. Can Macklin walk?"

"No, senor; I think maybe he verra bad off; he not speak now for long time. Maybe you tell what we do for heem."

"I'm afraid not, Pancha. I've doctored some wounds, but I'm no expert. Where is he? Oh, here."

He bent down in the dark, and touched the motionless figure. The man's flesh was warm, from fever doubtless, and his bratheing was unusually heavy. His fingers sought the man's pulse, which showed weak, but rapid.

"Where was the wound?"

"In the right chest, senor."

"And you have dressed and bandaged it?"

"Yes, senor; the best I could. I tore up my underskirt."

"Do you know if he bled much?"

"Not since I found heem—no; eet was very little. Before I think yes; there was a pool of blood on the floor in which he lay," her voice trembled. "You think maybe he live, senor?"

"I am unable to answer that, Pancha," he replied soberly, rising to his feet, "the man is evidently hard hit, weak from loss of blood, and in a coma now from fever. This is no place for him. If we could get him out into the open, bandage his wound properly, and get a doctor to probe for the ball, he might have a fair chance. I can say no more than that."

"A doctor! where would there be a doctor?"

"I know of none this side of Gerlasche; an army surgeon is at the camp there; no doubt he would come."

"Gerlasche! and—and he would save heem, senor?"

"He might; I can promise nothing; but that would be the only hope."

"But you will help me? You pledge that?"

"I will do whatever I can," Shelby said earnestly. "I hardly know how we are going to manage it. Still Macklin is not very big, or heavy, and, while he is bound to be a dead weight, I am sure I could carry him for awhile. Once outside, we might find some poles, rig up a litter, and so get along, the three of us."

"Yes," interposed Olga sympathetically, "we must do that if possible. He cannot be left to die alone in this horrible place. I am strong, and will help all I can. Could we not start at once?"

"Just a moment. Is there an entrance not far away, Pancha?"

"Not fifty feet, senor."

"Then we ought to hear any firing or shouting without. Everything seems quiet. It must be nearly morning, and the Indians have probably scattered, believing us burned in the cabin. Let's make the effort now."

He sent the Mexican girl on in advance, and lifted the unconscious Macklin upon his back, Olga partially supporting the helpless body. The wounded man groaned at the first movement, but lapsed immediately into silence again, and Shelby moved slowly forward with his burden along the dark, narrow passage. It terminated in a small hole, well protected by a covert of brush, through which the fellow had to be drawn cautiously. Once on the outside, under the cold gleam of the stars, they found themselves protected by the high banks of a gully, that turned sharply to the left, connecting with a deeper ravine. The night was solemnly still, with a slight glow to the sky overhead as though day was about to dawn. The three clustered close, and listened, but no sound broke the stillness. Satisfied they were not observed, Shelby again picked up the wounded man, and, with Pancha guiding, her figure barely discernible in the gloom, slowly advanced down the depression.

It was hard, slow work, as Shelby had to carefully pick his way among the stones, seeking a safe resting place for each foot. They must move noiselessly; slightest misstep might arouse alarm, as some of the savages might be lurking anywhere in that darkness. Their only hope lay in the confidence the Indians felt in their death within the cabin. If they were assured as to this, then they had probably scattered, willing to wait until morning to search the debris for their bodies. But this they couldn't know. As they turned into the ravine they obtained a glimpse of the burned cabin. One wall yet stood, ragged against the sky, and there was a gleam of red embers. Occasionally a gust of air sent sparks flying upward, and spirals of black smoke were visible. No moving forms could be perceived however about the ruins, and it was evident the spot was still in a condition to render exploration impossible.

Huddled closely together in the shelter of the rocks the fugitives stared across the open space at the red gleam. Shelby clinging to his burden felt the tightening pressure of Olga's hand, as she nervously touched him. The Mexican girl had lifted herself upon a projecting stone, and was searching the shadows with keen eyes.

"Where do we go?" he questioned, and she instantly turned her head at the sound of his voice.

"Up the rock trail, senor; there is no other safe place."

"So I thought. Then we must get under cover before daylight. Dawn is not far off from the looks of the sky." He paused suddenly. "What kind of a looking guy is Hanley?"

"He tall, scrawny, red-whiskers."

"Then I got him; plugged the fellow through the arm. He won't want anymore for awhile. Come, let's move on," he added impatiently. "It's doing no good to remain here and stare at that fire, and it is no light load I've got on my back."

The way was a rough one, strewn with stones, but well protected by high banks, on either side. Pancha seemingly knew every inch of it, for she advanced confidently, selecting the easier path. The light from the slowly graying sky overhead scarcely penetrated the depths of the ravine, yet Shelby could follow her figure, and toiled steadily forward, bending low under his unconscious burden. So they came to the end of the cleft, where it terminated at the bank of the creek.

To Be Continued.

Me-o-my, how you'll take to a pipe—and P.A.!

Before you're a day older you want to let the idea slip under your hat that this is the open season to start something with a joy'us jimmy pipe—and Prince Albert!

Because, a pipe packed with P. A. satisfies a man as he was never satisfied before—and keeps him satisfied! Why—P. A.'s flavor and fragrance and coolness and its freedom from bite and parch (cut out by our exclusive patented process) are a revelation to the man who never could get acquainted with a pipe!

Ever roll up a cigarette with Prince Albert? Man, man—but you've got a party coming your way! Talk about a cigarette smoke; we tell you it's a peach!

Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Copyright 1921 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Winston-Salem, N. C.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

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Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

Big business is not always averse to engaging in small business.

Conditions are improving. The dollar that used to get out of breath by the time it turned the first corner can now go two or three blocks.

After a million dollar rain another shower or two is small change.

Every dog has his day and it must be the same with hogs. Anyway, the sugar profiteers have had theirs.

Lima Beane says the mule that takes after its father can't be expected to have horse sense.

There is a note of complaint that the people do not think for themselves. That is because there are so many men and women who want to do the thinking for others.

As the watchdog of economy Charles G. Dawes will bark, if necessary.

Even the man who has no mind of his own complains when his wife gives him a piece of hers.

Darwin's theory can't make a monkey of a man but the man can make a monkey of himself.

Most neighborhood fights can be settled by one of the belligerants moving, but England and Ireland are both stationary.

Having one's own way means greater responsibility and nobody upon whom to shoulder the blame when the bone in one's head is exposed.

The man who understands the tariff is a protectionist.

Tex Rickard, it is said, made $500,000 out of the Carpentier-Dempsey affair. But that doesn't make him a profiteer. The fight was not a household necessity.

Cincinnati's new three million dollar hospital will be of greater benefit to her sick people than they could get from the repeal of the Volstead law.

Report has Lenine locking up Trotzky. Which makes it impossible for Trotzky to lock up Lenine. That is sad, for those two birds ought to be in adjoining cells. But that is the way it goes, the impossible is what is the matter with Russia.

Sentiment for the disarmament conference: "A cannon ball cut off his legs, so he laid down his arms."

George Sylvester Viereck's scheme for bringing peace to the world is for the United States to lick England and France and then set Germany up in business. George Sylvester is determined to make a running sore of the hyphen.

"A college professor says that men have a larger vocabulary than women." This may be because all a woman cares for particularly is the last word.

Probably no man knows the Reds better than Lenine. He says they need exercise brains. It's an impossible situation—brains cannot be acquired by confiscation.

The sucker who is born every minute makes quite a crowd at a prize fight.

One paper announces that "the best way to escape heat is to forget it." If that rule works with bent there is no reason why it shouldn't apply to toothache.

Radicals complain because there is too much 100 per cent Americanism. What they desire is Americanism about as strong as near-beer.

It is doubtful if the owner of a horse ever told more lies about his steed than the auto owner tells about his speed.

Only twenty-five thousand were in New York's wet parade. It wouldn't be worth while to repeal prohibition to please twenty-five thousand out of a total of one hundred and five million people.

Prosperity may come quickly like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Even so, it would not take some long to recover from the shock and proceed to make fools of themselves.

A good dog may have a lot of faith in a bad man.

Referendum, n. A dull instrument with which the minority sometimes tries to cut off its nose to spite its face.

Peace in Ireland after seven hundred years would leave the belligerents with the satisfaction that it was a good fight while it lasted.

"Belgium and the United States have the best fossils." No names are mentioned.

Jack Warwick, an irreclaimable Republican, seconds the motion of the California lady who wants the Democratic party to adopt the rising sun for a party emblem in place of our sacred jackass. Jack suggests an amendment thus: "Rising sun for the campaign and the setting sun for the night of the election." We cling to the jackass, for we require something to laugh best with when we get the last he-haw.—Colonel Bailey, Houston Post.

You had your last he-haw in 1916. And even then the margin was so narrow that the laugh was a squeak.

Trotzky sees a war between Great Britain and the United States because he wants to see it. He has a talent for seeing things that don't exist. In Russia the one difficult thing to see is something to eat.

The World-Peace Conference

The biggest armies existing today are those of Russia, France and Japan. The biggest navies are the navies of Britain, the United States and Japan. Leaving Russia out of the count, it can be seen that the peace of the world rests with the five governments which are to hold a conference upon disarmament, for we may safely take it for granted that President Harding's invitation will be accepted. The invitation is of a kind that no government, jealous of its standing abroad and watchful of its credit with its people, can afford to decline.

As long ago as 1870 an endeavor was made to obtain a limitation upon armaments. The Gladstone government proposed it to France and Napoleon III., in the name of his own government and that of Great Britain, passed the suggestion on to Germany. Bismarck rejected it. In 1898 Czar Nicholas II. of Russia put forth a proposal of disarmament. It got no farther than the establishment of the international tribunal at The Hague. In the Versailles treaty is an uncertain sentence or two in regard to disarmament. The League of Nations has a commission that has the subject in hand.

Disarmament is not wholly a matter of international trustfulness, fine words and the feasting of conferees. After the delegates have exchanged their flowery salutations they will—perhaps literally—have to shed their coats and attack a complex problem. By armament, today, is meant soldiers and sailors, guns and battleships, rifles and cruisers, tanks and submarines. It involves transports, shells, aircraft and the projectiles of aircraft. One nation that is asked to abandon conscription may agree to do so on condition that all other nations abandon military training outside of their standing armies. A government which during periods of peace piles up great stores of military supplies may be able to show that it has to do this because of its poor industrial organization.

Japan, which maintains a very large army, although untroubled by aggressive neighbors, may have to confess that this is necessary to keep a restless population in check. And no government can be expected to weaken its domestic strength even for so glorious a thing as international peace. Nevertheless, it seems altogether possible that a conference can reach a basis of agreement on disarmament in keeping with President Harding's desires. There are excellent reasons for believing this—the most important one being that every one of the nations concerned in the affair is weighed down with a burden of war costs, is beset by questions of raising money for the maintenance and extension of armaments and lives and a din of demands for governmental economy.

As William G. McAdoo puts it, the world must "disarm or bust." A congress of disarmament delegates, giving due thought to the alternative, is not likely to report that it cannot reach an agreement on limiting the size of armies, fixing a period for a naval holiday.

The President's Righteous Wrath

Every red-blooded American ought to get a measure of satisfaction out of a recent Washington news dispatch telling of one of the few occasions on which President Harding has let his anger blaze. The correspondent says the President "got all het up" and said things hotter than the weather when he received a petition from government clerks in Washington for a Saturday half-holiday the year around.

Since the Saturday half-holiday has become a pretty well established custom in most public offices and many private offices, the government clerks' petition does not seem unreasonable until all the facts are known. It transpires that, in the first place, they have a seven-hour day every day. At the expense of the taxpayers they are allowed 30 days' annual vacation on full pay and likewise are off duty on full pay on every national holiday and every Saturday afternoon during the Summer.

"Pretty soft," would be the average man's comment.

Mr. Harding's biography is most notable as a record of hard work—manual and mental—which he did as a boy and young man. Hard work became a habit with him, a fixed policy, and that is the principal reason he is President. And just now one of the big things he is doing with the aid of a budget commissioner and a joint senate and house committee on department reorganization, is the job of lightening the taxpayers' burdens and cutting the cost of government. It therefore was only very human that he lost his temper when he received the petition to make soft snaps softer just when his efforts were concentrated on getting the federal offices and departments down to an honest-to-goodness, hard-work basis.

The petition of the clerks could not have been more inopportune.

A Reaction of High Rates

Poor transportation and high transportation made most American communities, in their early history, very nearly self-sufficient. They consumed the bulk of their local products. Their raw materials were not shipped away extensively—save where furs were trapped, lumber was felled, cotton was raised or sugar was grown—but turned into manufactures upon the spot.

The flour mills, small and innumerable, were at the source of the wheat ground. The iron furnaces were usually at the very mouths of the mines. Often the wool of the farmers' sheep did not go beyond the farm. Not until transportation became plentiful and cheap was grain carried long distances to the mills, was iron ore borne thousands of miles before it was smelted, were the woolen mills concentrated in one section of the country.

Transportation is adequate enough for a period of industrial depression such as this. But it is far from adequate for a time of humming prosperity. Until a few months ago, transportation could still be called cheap. The line between cheap transportation and high has been crossed now. Certain tendencies in manufacture and the shipping of products show that we have now something like an approximation of the old conditions, at least something similar to them. For example, California is expressing the juice of oranges and sending it East in tanks—a practice that would probably not have been adopted had railroad rates remained low. New England cotton mills companies have invested more extensively in plants in the South than was considered advisable while cotton could be taken cheaply from field to distant factory. The farmers who agitated for their own grain elevators now talk of putting up their own flour mills.

The movement is not very definite so far. Yet it has ben noted and commented upon by observers. It may be disturbing for a time if it gains headway. But much might be said in favor of it. There is surely an advantage for the nation in a diffusion of activities, an advantage for society in the checking of the growth of great industrial centers. The railroads, for their part, ought to profit more from the carriage of finished products than from the haul of bulky raw materials.

International Prejudices

Ambassador Harvey's Independence Day speech made up in timeliness what its theme lacked in novelty. The misunderstandings among nations have been damned by generations of diplomatists, statesmen, authors, travelers and ministers of the gospel. Yet never more than now was it so necessary to smooth out these misunderstandings and, possibly, never more than today, has greater effort been made to destroy them.

Colonel Harvey said that at home a feeling existed that Europe was doing little actual work toward helping itself out of its difficulties. It is true that there is such an impression. It seems in part the product of the attempt to get the American loans canceled, in part due to the timidities of the council of the League of Nations and, in large measure, a result of the wranglings of the allies. The ambassador was pleased to report that his countrymen were mistaken.

In Europe he found that people clung fast to the idea that America was rich beyond the dreams of avarice, her wealth flowing from the profits of munition-making, her well-being the consequence of the impoverishment of the Old World. The notion that this country was a nation of millionaires goes back far before the World war. It has been nourished wherever American tourists carried their money. It has required only a slight alteration in the habit of mind to believe that the hundred million of millionaires derived their dollars from something vague and intangible to something so clear and concrete as shell manufacture.

The conception which one people had of another, and it was usually bad, mattered scarcely anything while the old isolation prevailed, the old barriers of mountains, seas, rivers and frontiers were real barriers. Then one could think as little of one's neighbors as one liked, and it made no difference. But the isolation no longer has force. The barriers are down. Whether the nations want to or not they must rub elbows with one another. And if they are to get along happily in the world they must do all they can to clear away misunderstandings, to promote few of them and suffer none to flourish.

Permanent peace on earth will not come so swiftly thrbugh disarmament as it will through understanding.

Hope is shining like a light in the window on a foggy night to a lost man. At no time since the armistice was signed have the prospects of world peace been so bright. The leaven of common sense is beginning to work and the whole hallelujah lump is in the way of fermenting.

Another outrage—testing the sanity of a teacher by examining her love letters. A love letter that didn't give evidence of insanity would be as cold as a request to please call and pay the bill.

There's no use in a girl committing suicide just because she's homely. Let her cultivate a good disposition. Lots of men prefer happy wives to sulky beauties.

Though the world is growing better it is still so bad that men can make money by finding fault with it.

Governments are like individuals. They run up against the problem of how to speend and save it.

Better Things for Working Men

BY ROGER W. BABSON

(Copyright, 1921, Fleming H. Revell Company. First published in this newspaper by arrangement with Associated Editors, Chicago.)

In last week's article I named eight main obstacles that retard our prosperity as a nation by hindering our progress as individuals. I discussed five of these.

Because the three remaining have to do particularly with the hardships—sometimes real and sometimes imaginary—that are faced by men who work for employers, I have reserved them for more extended discussions this week.

These three obstacles are:

1. A willingness to sit down and wait for opportunity to come around.

2. A belief that the position of a workingman is without hope of betterment.

3. A tendency to blame our present economic system for all our troubles.

A certain man is working in the same shop today where he worked in 1872,—a man who is mentally, morally and physically fit in every way. He is doing the same routine work that he did 50 years ago at approximately the same "real wage." Another man that went through the same factory has in a period of five years gone from a $100 mechanic's position to a $20,000 managerial position with a firm of contractors.

Luck may have had something to do with the selection of the latter man, but it had absolutely nothing to do with his making good in the position. The former may not have had the opportunities of the latter, but it is safe to say that he failed to utilize as well what opportunities he did have.

Captains of Industry.

The captains of industry today came from the ranks of the wage-workers of yesterday. The captains of industry tomorrow must come from the ranks of the wage-workers of today. Opportunity to develop is the sine qua non of making good. Make your own opportunity if you can. A great many progressive employers are awake to the need of giving you the opportunity. Co-operation in this between employer and wage-worker is an important factor in our development. A much more important factor is your ability to recognize an opportunity when it arrives. Opportunity taps at least once at every man's door.

Don't wait for the opportunity. The only kind of situations and positions that come to one who waits are unpleasant situations and embarrassing positions—if one waits long enough.

Once for my own amusement I reduced making good to an algebraic equation. The result is as follows:

Ability minus Opportunity equals Disappointment.

Opportunity minus Ability equals Failure.

No Ability plus No Opportunity equal Stagnation.

Ability plus Opportunity equal Success.

The above algebraic equation clearly shows that ability is the basis of all success. It also shows that along with ability must go opportunity before success can be consummated. If one has ability but never gets the right opportunity to exploit that ability it is not failure but disappointment. There are thousands of people with ability along certain lines who never get an opportunity to use their ability. There are thousands of people with marked ability, who on account of the obstacles on the road to success never develop the ability to its maximum.

Failure comes to those who get the opportunity but have not the ability to fill the position; while those who possess ability and never get an opportunity live in ignorant contentment.

Dare a Workngman Hope?

In a previous article I made this statement:

"One of the saddest features of the present teachings of trade unionism is the false doctrine that labor no longer has any hopes of developing into the employer class. Surely organized labor is making its saddest mistake in accepting this position as final."

Of course, all labor leaders do not make workers believe that it is impossible for them to develop as individuals. But, whenever they do, the idea is entirely wrong. Instead, every worker should know that it is possible for him to become an employer, that it is possible for him to become even a capitalist, and that all these things are possible under our present social, economic, and political order. Not only possible, yes, they are all stimulated by our present system. Hence, labor leaders should not teach labor that it must always remain labor. The possibilities of development of the individual should be inculcated in the minds of the great mass of workers. Each should know that there is an attainable goal; that he has latent power; that he has talents; that he has intellect; that all of these things are capable of development; and that the possibilities of developing them lie almost wholly within himself.

Blaming Economic System.

If you visit the Boston Common on some nice sunny spring Sunday afternoon you may hear a polyglot of orations blaming our social, economic or political order for the failures of the great mass of people. It is rather paradoxical that Joseph Fels, manufacturer of Fels' Naptha soap, once blamed the same social economic and political order for his marvelous success. The same energy, time, and effort spent in blaming our economic order devoted to making good would achieve the desired result.

Men are successful because they have certain six characteristics referred to in a later article. These soap-box orators seem to think that men are successful because they have money or because an economic system favors them. The causation is just the other way. Men are not successful because they have wealth. They have wealth because they are successful. Men are not successful because the economic order favors them, but they are successful because they take advantage of the opportunities existing under the economic order.

Sometimes the erroneous concept of the causes of success finds its way into the laws of our land. This is evidenced by the various hindrances that are placed as distinct barriers in the path of business, but even laws cannot prevent men from being successful, unless those laws can obliterate the intellect from the mind of man. So far laws have been unable to annul intellect or its result,—and, the result of intellect is success.

Especially for Employers.

And now I want to say a word to employers.

Perhaps the saddest of all failures is the failure of the man who has ability to succeed in one line, but who missed his opportunity and is forced by circumstances to work along, half-hearted and discouraged, at a task for which his main talent is useless.

I beseech the employers of this land periodically to look over their plants with a view to finding men in the ranks of their laborers for the specific purpose of giving them the opportunity to develop themselves.

Quit looking around for stars from other concerns. Look into your own organization. Who are the men who are really doing things? Are they the men you acquired ready-made from other concerns? No! They are the men that have risen and developed right in your own plant.

I have a young man in my business who was delivering trunks for an express company twelve years ago. Today he is my sales manager and has built our gross business from $100,000 to $1,000,000. One of my best experts, a man who is sought for by the leading Chambers of Commerce all over the land, was a carpenter on my garage nine years ago. Another one of my experts, a man the demand for whose services I cannot supply, never acquired recognition until he was over forty-five years of age. I found him keeping hens at Wellesley Farms! A young lady in my office, to whom I pay $200 a week, and who is worth, to me, $1,000 a week, I picked up at $4 a week twelve years ago.

Men Failing to Produce.

There is only one reason for the existence of our modern industrial organization, and that reason is production. If it doesn't produce it is worthless.

When I was in Washington during the war I had a wonderful opportunity of meeting the representatives of capital and labor. I had some preconceived ideas on the labor question when I went to Washington; but now they are all gone. About the only thing I am sure of is this—our present system, somehow for some reason, fails to stimulate men to produce.

By nature man likes to produce. Our boy, as soon as he can toddle out-of-doors, starts instinctively to make a mud pie. When he gets a little older he gets some boards, shingles and nails and builds a hut. Just as soon as he gets a knife, do you have to show him how to use it? He instinctively begins to make a boat, or an arrow or perhaps something he has never seen. Why? Because in his soul is a natural desire to produce and an inborn joy in production. But what happens to most of these boys after they grow up?

Our industrial system has resulted in almost stultifying men economically and making most of them economically nonproductive. Why? I don't know. I simply say it happens and the salvation of our industries depends on discovering something which will revive in man that desire to produce and that joy in production which he had instinctively when he was a small boy.

Increased wages will not do it. Shorter hours will not do it. The wage worker must feel right, and the employer must feel right. It is all a question of feeling. Feelings rule this world,—not things. The reason that some people are not successful with collective bargaining and profit sharing and all these other plans is because they think that men act according to what they say, or according to what they learn, or according to that in which they agree. Men act according to their feelings and "good feelings" is synonymous with the spirit of co-operation. One cannot exist without the other and prosperity cannot continue without both. Hence, co-operation is necessary if we are to make prosperity permanent.

* * * *

(The overcoming of all obstacles and the winning of prosperity is accomplished by the development of six qualities that, strangely enough, all begin with the letter "I". Next week's article will deal with "The Six I's of Prosperity".)

What Babson Says

"Quit looking around for stars from other concerns. Look into your own organization. Who are the men that are really doing things? Are they the men you acquired ready-made from other concerns? No! They are the men that have risen and developed right in your own plant."

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Living World

Let all who will, sing "After Death."
The sky is blue today,
The blossoms everywhere about make
sweet the breath of May.
The dead have passed from pain and
care; but here the living throng
Need beauty and the friendly smile
to cheer their way along.
And life is good and life is sweet as
men are brave and true,
And laughter lives and joy is born
when kindly deeds they do.

I know there is a heaven to be, but
let me prove my worth
By lightening the loads of care
which burden men on earth.
And let me sing the living joys, the
fragrant morning breeze,
The roses jeweled fair with dew, the
sunlight on the trees;
Though after death come rest and
solace to every weary brow,
There is a wealth of happiness for
all who're living now.

So I would sing the living world, the
world that now we see,
With children playing in the sun
and blossoms on the tree;
And I would sing the friendly hearts
which help us all to smile,
The deeds of kindness everywhere
which make the world worth
while;
And I would walk the ways of men,
and with them take and give
And learn, with all the care and
strife, that it is good to live.

(Copyright, 1921, by Edgar A. Guest.)

The Thinker (After Rodin)

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "My wife tells me that she'll break me of putting my collar and tie on the mantel if she has to cover the entire top with flypaper."

Life's Discomforts.

Having to spend a whole week's pay for taxes to keep some loafing officeholder in bread, butter and cigars.

A small boy who looks not upon the apple when it is green is a born pessimist.

GENERAL INFORMATION

To Look Foolish—Buy one derby, two spats, cane, one wrist watch, one monocle and a pair of yellow gloves. Put them all on and walk down the street with a mincing step.

To Sharpen Pencil—Women who have trouble sharpening pencils should take pencil in one hand and butcher knife in the other. Whittle pencil down to nothing with knife, then get new pencil and ask some man to sharpen it.

Many a housewife prefers an electric sweeper because she likes to hear the motor purr while her husband operates it.

It will be the millennium when every husband in the world manages to notice immediately when his wife changes the style of putting up her hair.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES

Letter to Bill, his nephew, on moving into new house.

Dear Bill:

Remember, Bill, last week I told you about buying a house. Well, my wife didn't change her mind so we still own the house and so this week I will tell you about moving into it. I didn't intend moving until after my vacation, but my wife did, so we moved. Moving is a great American pastime. In Europe one family lives in the same house for centuries, but here a person is lucky if he lives in the same place more than 30 days. My wife and I have moved many times since the day we moved up the aisle of the church in double harness. At least she did the moving and I found business downtown very rushing until we were settled. But as this is supposed to be the last move your aunt decided that I acquire a little practical experience under her direction.

Not wishing to spend any more of the coin of the realm than necessary I concluded to move in a wheelbarrow a few of the precious household effects, such as ferns, pet geraniums, the best dishes and the canary's cage. As the result the neighbors began calling me "the man with the wheelbarrow." During my leisure hours I pushed that wheelbarrow back and forth every evening until a hot box developed.

The moving men were scheduled to arrive on the fatal day at 7 A. M., so we arose at 5 o'clock, grabbed a hasty breakfast off the stove lids and waited. About 9:30 they drove up to the front door and told us to hurry. They removed about 25 per cent of the furniture out on the lawn so the neighbors could check it over and see if we had bought anything new since we moved in. Then they carried out another 25 per cent and loaded it on the van. But something didn't suit them and they carried out another 25 per cent, loaded it and drove away. You see I paid them by the hour and the clock didn't move fast enough. My wife also departed to show them where to put the furniture in the new house, although I told her it would be better to let them do as they pleased as they would do it, anyway.

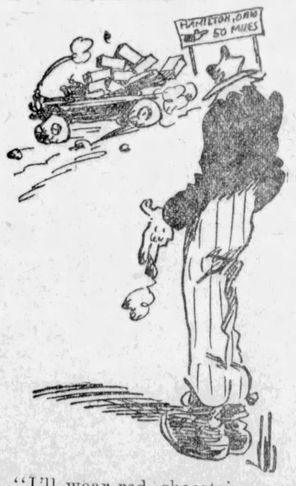
Being left to my own devices, I turned efficient, removed about half of the stuff in the house to the alley because it didn't cost so much to replace it as to move it, then went out in front and gave each of the thousand kids in the neighborhood a souvenir so they wouldn't steal anything. They thanked me and asked for more. I refused and returned to the house while they helped themselves. However, they left the piano because it was too heavy to carry.

Finally the moving men and the kids took everything from the scene, I paid out a month's salary to the boss mover and went over to call on my wife. I found her on top of several loads of furniture stacked in the living room hunting for a can of coffee. It seems that two of the movers wouldn't carry the furniture upstairs because their private physicians had told them not to climb stairs, and the others wouldn't climb because those two couldn't. Such is jealousy. Not being an invalid and possessing a strong-willed wife, I was forced to do the heavy labor.

After the house was put in semi-order we decided to go to a hotel that night because we couldn't find the coffee nor the pillow cases. I hope the moving men like that brand of coffee. The next time I take an active part in moving I'll have to be feeble-minded.

Your hardworking
Uncle Henry.

ABE MARTIN



"I'll wear red shoestrings so you won't miss me," said Mrs. Lafe Bud t' her husband t'day, when she promised t' meet him in front o' th' pustoffice.

We'd like t' be a doctor so we could leave a banquet immediately after th' ice cream.

HIS WORST FOE

BY WALT MASON.

"HIS own worst enemy," men said, when Jasper Piffleton lay dead. And Jasper, who would never save, was dumped into a cheap-John grave. This Jasper, in his younger days, ranged high among the gilded jays who drew big pay and blew the same in every vain and idle game. His friends beseeched him to reform and guard against the day of storm by storing safely in a crate the kopeck and the piece-of-eight. The village banker gave advice, and said, "Some day you'll lack the price; then you'll regret in scalding tears the folly of these wasted years." But Jasper Piffleton ignored the wise man's counsel, and was bored. Then countless jaspers lost their jobs; the streets were full of hungry mobs. Our hero joined the jobless men and never could get back again. Oh, now and then he earned some plunks, by painting gates or packing trunks, or dumping turnips in the bin—and evermore he blew them in. And when advancing years brought ills, he could not buy Doc Dingbat's pills, which heal all pains and raise the dead and grow new whiskers on your head. And so one bleak and dismal day this Jasper gent was laid away among the paupers on the hill; the county dourly paid the bill. "His own worst foe," the sexton sighed, and filled the grave and let him slide.

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SEEKS TO ANNUL SALE OF ALIEN DYE PATENTS

A resolution requesting the attorney general to bring suit to set aside, "because of fraud," the sale to the chemical foundation of 4,000 alien dye patents by the alien property custodian, was introduced in the house by Rrepresentative Frear, Republican, Wisconsin. It also seeks to recover from the foundation all license fees and royalties above the amount involved in the actual sale and charges that the patents were sold during the administration of Francis P. Garvan as custodian for $250,000 "when they were easily worth $10,000,000."

The preamble asserts that the sale was arranged by Mr. Garvan, Joseph Choate and Ramsey Hegent, officials of the bureau of investigation of the custodian's office and that these officials were respectively the president, attorney and patent adviser of the chemical foundation."

VARIETIES

Washington, D. C., has 65 women lawyers.

Trains in Siberia are sometimes a week late.

Linseed oil is the oldest paint vehicle known.

Canvasback ducks get all their food by diving.

One woman out of every six in India is a widow.

City dwellers usually have darker hair than country people.

San Francisco has the only Hindoo temple in the United States.

John Wesley is said to have preached nearly 45,000 sermons in 54 years.

The number of sheep in the United States has increased about 4,000,000 in 10 years.

In England women are now engaged in every branch of pharmaceutical work.

Algeria, France's most important colony, has a greater area than the mother country.

Babies with dark eyes at birth are very rare, most newly born infants having blue eyes.

For adult workers in the United States the average wealth production can be put at $1,250.

The shah of Persia possesses an armchair made of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones.

Eskimos gorge themselves on berries during the season when these small fruits are ripe.

One hundred and fifty thousand species of beetle are represented in the British museum.

More than 5,000 persons are now employed in the fishing industry on the west Florida coast.

Malone, N. Y., has a publicly-owned forest in which 45,000 trees were planted last spring.

Women carried on the business of printers 40 years ago, as shown by old books still in existence.

Two Cincinnati robins selected the eaves of a busy steam shovel as an ideal place to raise a family.

About 70 periodicals printed in Esperanto, the so-called universal language, are now published.

Tennis, golf and other outdoor sports are becoming popular among the young women in Argentina.

There are more women physicians in the United States than in all the countries of Europe combined.

There are said to be more statues of Queen Victoria in existence than of any other person, man or woman, who ever lived.

Nearly 1,000 elementary schools in London are to be provided with war shrines in memory of former pupils killed in the war.

China has only 6,000 miles of railroad, while her natural resources warrant the construction of more than 30,000 miles.

On June 29, 1927, a total eclipse of the sun will be visible in England, the first to be seen there in more than two centuries.

During 1920 the United States government received $25,000,000 in taxes on women's cigarette cases and other articles of jewelry.

During the course of the war 750 English and 80 French airmen saved themselves from burning balloons by means of parachutes.

Superfluous warships, filled with concrete, are being offered by the British government to coast towns for use as breakwaters.

A certain church in New York city provides a plain gold wedding ring, free of cost, to immigrant couples desiring to get married.

The great bronze propeller screws first fited to the steamship Mauretania wore out through the action of salt water in three months.

Hindoos are very superstitious. If any evil portent occurs while they are out they often return home, have a smoke and proceed afresh.

A Swiss has arrived in Paris after traveling round the world on a bicycle. He took seven years for the trip and covered 35,000 miles.

In the year 1836, for the first time in history, the United States found itself out of debt and with a comfortable surplus in its treasury.

A fad of the moment among young women in New York is having minute portraits of special friends painted in fast colors on the finger-nails.

A Texas man has resigned from the vice-presidency of a bank to become an oil driller, so that he may know the game "from the surface down."

By means of an electrical device known as the balvanometer, human emotions, however well concealed from the human eye, are shown on a screen.

Mrs. A. B. Fall, wife of the secretary of the interior in President Harding's cabinet, is regarded as an authority on the history of New Mexico.

One hundred million passengers were carried over the lines of the Pacific electric railway, Los Angeles, Cal., during the year 1920, a record for this line.

Cryolite—a source of aluminum, used also in making soda and glass—is mostly imported from Ivigut, an Eskimo hamlet on the southern coast of Greenland.

Peter Denicks, a Denver restaurant man, who died recently, left $20,000 as a fund with which to provide poor girls in his native province of Greece with dowries.

Experiments by British scientists have developed a way to freeze beef so as to preserve completely the physical and chemical properties of the fresh meat.

When the Ainu women in Japan are growing up what resembles a mustache is tattooed on their lips, for without this decoration their matrimonial prospects are poor.

Scientists now declare that comets carry live disease germs. They further state that it is possible for these germs to travel to earth from other worlds on the tails of comets.

Jewelry resembling gold and non-tarnishing domestic utensils are being made in France of an alloy invented by a chemist containing 90 per cent of copper and 10 of aluminum.

Waterproof concrete houses of bungalows with vaulted roofs, which are planned to make them cool in summer and warm in winter, have been constructed in Buckinghamshire, England, in two weeks' time.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

THE INVISIBLE GUIDE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

A SMILE WALK is a long walk especially when the participant is all alone as Marie Howard was. However she had chosen one of the interesting roads in this section so she was walking for pleasure, which makes a great difference.

Marie had arrived that day at Mackinac Island expecting to stay for some time, so she wasted no time doing the stunts." The Island like the shape of a turtle, for it ran along the shore encircling a "miniature lake." As Marie swung along the road she was alive—only the flies disturbed her pleasure—and they were lively.

She had read the legends of how the Great Spirit was looking for a hunting ground for his children this island to rise from the waters way up where Lake Superior and Lake Huron meet, and he made this dwelling a haven of rest for all who would come there. She had read how his wigwam had been turned to stone and she had marveled when she saw the 90-foot Arch Rock standing majestically 140 feet high and framing the most delightful picture of deep blue water and paler sky. The island really seemed to have more than its share of color. Remembering that the Arch was supposed to be the gateway for the spirits or gods of Manitou, Marie went on, absorbing the legendary atmosphere along with the invigorating air. Occasionally carriages passed her but never automobiles for this is the place at least in this country where the forest beauty has not been desecrated by the modern vehicle.

Even before Marie had left the village, which was built around the walls of the Old Fort, possibly the spirit of an Indian chief had opened the iron door latches and left the heavy timbered walls of the ancient building which had been the headquarters of the old American Fur Co. to accompany her as she walked through the fort where the historical battle of 1763 was fought. Remember your history? Remember about Pontiac's conspiracy? Marie felt as she walked over the very grounds where the Indians had massacred the English three years after the latter had wrested their possessions from France. Ghosts of tomahawks and treachery, blood curdling yells and battle cries long quiet, emphasized the stillness of these fort walls.

Surely the Great Spirit was purposely guiding Marie along the ancient road—keeping faith, trying to drive away her loneliness, bringing cheer and rest and happiness.

Singularly, the best part of a walk is often the few moments' grace taken by stopping along the way. Seeing a rocky slope stretching out toward a pebbly beach and backed by the green of forest trees, Marie selected a resting place near the water. Everything would have been perfect if she had had companions, for she could not get used to being by herself and so far she had not succumbed to the influence of her invisible guide.

The air was balmy, fresh from the lakes, cold and delicious. Marie had no desire to move and she watched the ripple of the water as far as she could see. Much to her surprise she saw a speck in the distance, growing until she could make out the outline of a man in a canoe, dipping the paddles regularly in the shining waters. He landed not far away and seemed to be pleased to see someone with whom he could talk.

"Steady pull I've had," he said as he tossed his cap into his boat. His hair was gray, contrasting oddly with his tanned skin. "Glad to reach Mackinac," he continued as he overhauled his canoe.

"Have you come far?" asked Marie, as she made mental notes of his rugged strength, his poise, his age, which was surely past 50.

He looked at Marie with the kindest and merriest expression as he explained: "All the way from New York."

"Alone?"

"By all means," he answered; "it is the only rest I get all year; I like to get away from people."

"And here I was wishing as I was walking around the island that I had someone with me," laughed Marie.

Then he told her he was a surgeon, and when he spoke his name Marie recognized him as one of the leading men of his profession and she listened intently to his conversation about his trip, the utter joy he experienced by being entirely alone, having time to think, to get a perspective of the busy Winter just past. One remark especially she has never forgotten:

"Always remember, my dear young lady," the famous surgeon advised, unconsciously adopting his professional manner, "if you are not good companyfor yourself, you will never be good company for anyone else."

After he had rested a short time, he went on his way. Marie finished her walk back to the hotel, thinking so earnestly of the strange meeting that she lost every trace of loneliness.

It had been a worth while walk and a memorable day.

Old Indian Spirit retired to his stone wigwam where he puffed on his phantom peace pipe—puffed and waited—waited and watched—for it was his mission to cast care away from his happy hunting ground.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

There is a glory in tree and blossom,
A trill in the wild bird's tone,
A balm in the summer breezes,
That love revealeth alone.
—Benjamin S. Parker.

COME AGAIN SOON!

I have been a silent but steady reader of the dear old Blade for 20 years or more and have never written to the Peace Page before. I used to read the Blade when just a child and first learned to read and always loved it from start to finish and always will. My father used to take the Blade and I read it until I became a subscriber myself and I have preserved every issue I received and expect to keep them as a souvenir. I more than love the name of Martha because my grandmother's name was Martha and a grander old lady was never known and I know our dear aunt Martha is a fine good woman for they both came from Ohio. Both of my grandfathers and grandmothers and also my mother was born in Ohio. I have a great liking for Ohio but love the West Virginia hills too, for they are my native home.

I learned to love my dear old U. S. more than ever while I was fighting in the Meuse-Argonne battles and was wounded once by a machine gun bullet. Then afterward was sent upon the Moselle river in the army of occupation for six months, then returned to Camp Sherman and got my discharge. Oh, yes, I agree with Mrs. Irma Court, of Ind. on hobbies and dress, also I agree with Aunt Ida and Arthur McIntosh about wearing silk. Don't misunderstand me as I admire good clothes as much as anyone but as the poet put it that "It's not the coat that makes the man, but the deeds through life that bear it." (I hereby send you the poem.)

Molly Darling of W. Va. is right, for a good woman is the nicest thing God ever made. Uncle of W. Va. I believe in giving the flowers to the living, "If you love them tell them so." Well as this is my first visit I will have to hurry back for Mr. W. H. is beginning to waken up and maybe he is hungry for another West Virginian for his lunch, so with love and best wishes to all the cousins and Aunt Martha and a fine time the Fourth I will bid you all farewell until some other time.—A Rural Teacher.

A MERRY HEART DICTATES.

Of course you have heard of the boy who was scolded for riding on a merry-go-round: "You ride all day and where do you get?" That boy would surely have gotten somewhere had he traveled with our M. G. R. with our wonderful Aunt Martha to guide and inspire him. I happen to know that she would give him a pull or lift over the hard places with her own loving hands and would keep him merry, too, because " a merry heart travels all the way while a sad heart tires in a mile." And how richly rewarded she would feel if her teachings helped him to "get somewhere." I have followed with interest the discussion of important questions in our corner. The problems all appear so complex and yet for each one the way as always is clear and simple. Franklin said "Each of us has but one person to mend—himself"; and a well known verse asserts that "all the sad world needs is just the art of being kind." To mend ourselves and be kind! Simple, but if universally applied, it would straighten out most of the world's kinks, eh? Did any of the "cook cousins" have the trouble I did in skinning pimentoes? We raised the loveliest ones, but when it came to skinning them—oh, my! We scalded 'em, scolded; boiled 'em, stormed; simmered 'em, rampaged; steamed 'em, wept and tore our crowning glory—but the skin stuck tight! Then an angel of light (a neighbor) said, "bake 'em." So we roasted them (served them right), and they just popped out of their skins! I am hurrying to tell because there may be one other person having a time with them right now, in this heat. It will be good news to all north of the Ohio to know that Southern mocking birds are now found in Indiana and Ohio. They have been in Indiana 15 years, some of them even wintering here. We fed one daily on our window sill during the severe winter of 1917-18. Right now I can see one singing on a telephone pole, occasionally darting after an insect on the wing; and I listen enviously to a friend who tells of a pair nesting in her grape arbor. The boys say its song is especially enchanting when they are hoeing corn and must stop and lean on their hoes to hear better! I've hurried to get this letter done before the space runs out, for room must be made for greetings and best wishes to all from—Emma Stocking-er, Versailles, Ind.

A GOOD GRANDFATHER.

Have long been a reader of the Peace Page and thought many times I would write, but I am not a very good writer and you will not wonder when I tell you I am in my 83d year and pretty well preserved. I enjoy reading the letters on the Peace Page and am so thankful so many of them are interested in religious matters. There is one request I have; can someone tell me where I can get the piece of poetry that has these lines: "Get thou a sister, now a wife. Bid all thy cares adieu. There is comfort in married life, but there are crosses too." My only granddaughter was married June 1, 1921, and I would like very much to have that piece. It does not matter whether it is published in the Peace Page or whether we get it some other way. Dear Aunt Martha, hope you can read this and if there is anything in my letter worth referring to in your page, all right. I am respectfully yours.—R. K. Wood, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, R. F. D. 5.

A RECORD.

I am pleased with your paper, especially the Rural page, but I could beat Brother Sandles shearing sheep. I used to shear as many as 35 in one day. My brother could shear 50 and one man, George Long, clipped 80 in one day. A good shearer can shear more sheep with shears than with power clippers. Here is something no Ohio man will believe: My cousins, Richard and Joseph Marquis, clipped in one 14-hour day, 351 and 350 sheep with shears. Dick is the world's champion and Joe a close second. This was done in a shearing shed in Montana about the year 1890. Later Dick clipped 290 with power clipers in a day in a race with a Mexican, beating the Mexican three to two all day. I was pleased to see the words of the Merry Farmer Girls. Will someone please give us the words of the song which begins with this: "There was an old man who had a lot of rocks and he always had tobacco in his old tobacco box?" Wishing you a prosperous year, I am yours respectfully—E. H. Kennedy, Massillon, O.

Short and Sweet

Surely our boys and girls and Merry-Go-Rounders are the dearest people in all the world. When they heard about our crippled cousin, Walter Bishop of Paw, Paw, Mich., over 250 readers remembered him on his 18th birthday, sending fruit, candy, letters and cards. His mother and father sent a "thank-you" note and want you to know how much joy you brought to Walter.

Molly Darling, guess the good news—you have a twin, Hazel B. James, Friendsville, Tenn. R. 1. She hopes you will write to her and ask the other cousins to write also.

Dib, you said you wanted a twin, too—well, here is one. Cora A. Prillaman, Callaway, Va., Franklin Co. And here is another, Gib of Gillespieville, Ohio, R. 1. It seems to be the style this month to find surprises like this, but this is the best one of all for there is still another! Dot from Smithfield, Pa. Now all you four surely should write to each other since you seem to be singularly fated. Aunt Martha will be glad to publish your names if you send them, so that you can "get together."

Gladeth Steele "steals" in from Fairview, W. Va., to tell Tenn. Farm Boy that she is his twin, and she promises faithfully to answer all letters she can if the cousins will write to her.

Longing to see the world was the desire of Pearlie Cunningham of Tenn. who was sitting by the window while writing to us, looking out at the blue sky dotted with white clouds here and there, although it was late and the birds were singing goodnight songs. She has seen a great deal of the world through books, from the jungles of Africa, the grand and glorious West to the cold frozen North, but it is the last that makes the greatest appeal and she says it is just like her to want to see it with her own eyes when she knows she cannot. Bide your time, dear girl, and you may be surprised some day. The change may come even as the one which occurred during the writing of your letter. The sunset turned the white clouds to gold, fireflies came and the bird songs were quieted by slumber.

"Step back, you W. Va. kids, and make way for me!" writes Bashful Tom from Mo. Nobody would expect him of being bashful—now, would they? He thinks all the boys' and girls' letters are dandies, and wonders why Bachelor Billy has not been here lately. "Come on," he says to B. B., "don't let the girls bluff us out." Then he adds that if any of the girls have curly hair, blue eyes, are 5 ft. 6 in. tall and do not weigh over 200 lbs., they should BEWARE! (Did Tom say he was bashful?) He also leaves a serious word of advice to Undecided Girl, he thinks everyone should be a true Christian before joining church.

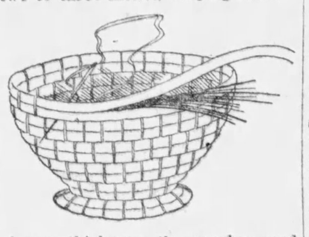
Girls—Kentucky Rosebud does not believe that Bachelor Billy is contrary at all, he is taking a part for himself in these debates (or whatever they are called) and she agrees with him. Dixie Moonbeam, Kentucky Rose begs you to come again—you surely will when you hear about her invitation for us all to come to her home and help her fish and go boating on the Cumberland river where fishermen come to camp every summer. She thinks King Philip's idea to take a trip around the world is fine and asks him if he does not wish our vaction trip this summer could be really true.

Just in time for the column comes this breezy letter from Hoote: Whee! I'm all out of breath. I've been chasing a (there, there, don't get excited and be misled) penholder and ink bottle and now that I have run them to earth I shall stop and get my breath, say "hello" to you all and inform you that you have until the last day of July to guess whether I am masculine or feminine gender. Suit everybody? "Yes." Allright then, I'm off for a plunge in "the ole swimmin' hole." Goodbye, good luck and God bless you, everyone.

Art in the Home

Raffia Baskets.

If you are not fortunate enough to live near the pines, perhaps you know someone who can send a box full of pine needles to you. These used as a filling for raffia make clever baskets and are fascinating "pick-up" work. Take from 8 to 15 pine needles, wrap with colored raffia, adding more needles every two or three inches, keeping needles



of even thickness; the number used at the beginning will determine the size of the basket.

Coil strands in circles and shape to suit style you have chosen. Use a large needle threaded with raffia of contrasting color and catch each row as shown in illustration. There is no limit to the variety of form and decoration. Designs may be worked on the outside after basket is completed. Tiny pine cones may be used as a border, rings for handles, or beads may be introduced as in Indian baskets.

Raffia comes in many shades, striking combinations for this purpose are mulberry and black, maize and blue, russet and orange, and browns and reds. You won't be sorry if you make a mat or a darning basket or one of interesting contour and color to be used simply as an ornament.

To Christen Dreadnaught

—Copyright International Film Service

IF WE had anything to do about it, we too would choose little Miss Jean Summers as sponsor for the superdreadnaught Washington, which will be launched in September at Camden, N. J. Governor Hart of Washington has chosen Jean, the charming daughter of Rep. and Mrs. J. W. Summers of Walla Walla, Washington, to perform this ceremony.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Nothing in the world was ever built without a dream at the beginning.—The Shadow of Victory.

Look Who's Here!

Again I am asking for some space, this time by Blue Eyes of Maine. First, though, I wish to explain the reason of my last two letters so close together, and of such a sameness, the first was written about two months before the last, so naturally I thought it had found the W. B. Now, Blue Eyes, you ask a question of me. I have never yet tried to stay home nights with three small children while my wife went to a neighbor's for a visit. Well, if I did not stay home at night I would have to change a lot from now. But maybe my wife would make it so hot for me I would want to leave, but I hardly think so. I don't like to lose sleep myself. In fact, I expect my wife would find more fault with me for wanting to stay home too much. But if she left the children with me I would not stand responsible for the order the house would be in when she returned. That's as near as I can answer the question. I see you are all wanting new subjects, though no one writes on the new subjects, so I'll start something. I think it would do more people good in the United States if part of the road tax money was set aside by congress to use for building and maintaining a home for blind beggars and helpless cripples. Each state have a home for their poor. I believe the price of five miles of modern auto roads would build and maintain such a home one year. The fine cross-country motor roads are for the idle rich mostly. If a farmer's stock gets out it is apt to be killed by cars—the high rate of speed they use in traveling. Good roads are good, but just plain pike does for everybody but the very rich. They require brick or concrete. The home for beggars would cost quite a sum, but we get taxed to the limit, anyway, so I would like to see it do good to the ones in need instead of the rich. Can anyone agree with me on such a subject? If so, mention it in your letters. I want to know if I am the only fool living. Will drop out of line again.—Bachelor Billy.

A Breeze Blows a Buckeye

Perhaps you will admit a country girl of southern Ohio into your circle. First I will tell you something of myself.—I am five feet, two inches in height and weigh close to 118 pounds. I have brown eyes and dark hair and I wear freckles. My birthday is September 8th. Fred Sleath, Prairie Rose and Lavant Owen, where are you? I miss your interesting letters. Bachelor Billy, I would like to meet you. I have a real cousin Bachelor Billy. Woodland Sprite, I know I would dearly love you. I liked your letter fine. Come again Arthur McIntosh. I am fond of horseback riding and ball playing for amusement. I have a great number of pets. My but I would love to see all of you dear cousins—I do get so lonesome here among the hills, although I have a big sister and two little brothers. Aunt Martha, I would love to meet you. I know you are a dear Auntie. I live on a hill where a cool breeze blows most of the time. The roses are all opening their buds and the birds are sweetly singing. My favorite wild flower is the violet. There are lots of purple hue and a few white ones here. Golden Girl, you said you have two lonesome pines to sit under. I sit in the shade of the hickory trees. I hope you all find your ideals—I have never figured out an ideal for myself yet. Well cousins, my letter is getting rather lengthy for a first trial, so I had better go. Let me be known to you all as—Lonesome Buckeye.

A Business Girl.

Will you let another pan-handler drop into your circle? I think you might. Fred Sleath, I like your letter, but as it was plainly meant for Luella Irene I refrained from sending you the song, Beautiful Ohio, but I must say I agree with you in saying every man, down deep in his heart, desires to become better. Three cheers for Buckeye Hillikin! I can cook, too, but I go to the West Virginia Business college and know I will never regret this special step. Our school is in the heart of West Virginia and the training received here would fit anyone for a very successful life at home or in an office. We are soon going to take The Constitution of the United States as a branch of study. I for one am with you in your view of The West Virginia Hills, but I like to sing My Country 'Tis of Thee and The Star Spangled Banner much better. Say, cousins, isn't it great to just say "I am an American?" I would like to hear from some of the many cousins. I am 21 years old and have brown hair and eyes. My address is Ella Scott, Box 22, Jane Lew, W. Va.

"On a Rainy Day."

Please Aunt Martha may I come in out of the shower? I promise not to stay very long if you will let me have a seat by Nina Caldwell so that I may talk just for a few minutes. Oh isn't everything wonderful on a warm rainy morning? It has been raining all morning and Mother Nature is trying to make all the trees green and beautiful. I certainly think The Blade is a wonderful paper. I enjoy reading everything in it but I enjoy the Boys and Girls page best of all. The letters are all so good that I cannot tell which one is the best. What is the matter with all the Kentucky boys and girls? I never see very many letters from this grand old state. I suppose they are too busy to write. Lonely Heart of Kansas I knew you would be happy some day. Bachelor Billy, I think your letters are just fine. I too, will stand for the farmers in overalls. I live in the southeastern part of Kentucky near the Cumberland river. I live in the country but I have been in a small town attending school for quite a while, but I like country life best. Well, as the shower is almost over, I suppose I had better run along home before Aunt Martha puts me out. I would be so glad to hear from the boys and girls who care to write.

ETHEL HILL.

R. R. 2., Box 41, Rockholds, Ky.

Our Correspondents

Two remedies have come for removing ink stains. One from Miss Bessie Trail, Salem, Va., who says to put peroxide on the stain, dry in sun, repeat until stain is removed. She tried this on a skirt and it removed every trace of ink. (Caution—peroxide will take color out of dress.)

Mrs. Mary C. Colby of Vt., also sends a remedy which she found in a reliable book. Wet the stain with spirits of turpentine, after three hours rub well. She tells us that it is a heavy harvest for grain and the lightest hay crop known in many years, that the farmers are selling off their stock. Also that the warm wave has sent the touring parties in a rush to enjoy the mountain breezes, and that Sousa's band is touring around the state, so they are having fine music. Mrs. Colby is one of the many who like The Blade "back in the good old style." Her letter was full of good things, among others the three following recipes:

Filling for Rhubarb Pie; Take 1 cup of rhubarb, 1 cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, beat an egg light, mix all together and lay in 6 raisins.

Orange Pudding: Peel, quarter and cut in small pieces 6 oranges; add 1 cup of sugar, at the same time boil 1 pt. of milk, 1 tbsp. corn starch with yolks of 2 eggs; spread the custard over the orange, use the whites for frosting; brown slightly.

Pineapple Lemonade: Make a syrup by boiling 1 pt. of water and 1 cup of sugar for 10 min. Add 1 grated pineapple and juice of 3 lemons; cool, strain and add 1 qt. ice water. Serve in lemonade glasses.

Will somebody please come to the rescue and tell Mrs. William Collins how to keep white bread from mildewing in warm weather?

POETS' CORNER

Roger and I

By Julian S. Cutler.

Well, Roger, my dear old doggie,
they say that your race is run;
And our jolly tramps together up
and down the world are done;
You're only a dog, old; a dog, and
you've had your day;
But never a friend of all my friends
has been truer than you alway.

We've had glorious times together
in the fields and pastures fair;
In storm and sunny weather we have
romped without a care;
And however men have treated me,
though foul or fair their deal—
However many the friends that failed
me, I've found you true as steel.

That's right, my dear old fellow,
look up with your knowing eye,
And lick my hand with your loving
tongue that never has told a lie;
And don't be afraid, old doggie, if
your time has come to go,
For somewhere out in the great Unknown there's a place for you, I
know.

Then don't worry, old comrade; and
don't you fear to die;
For out in that fairer country I will
find you by and by;
And I'll stand by you, old fellow,
and our love will surely win,
For never a heaven shall harbor me,
where they won't let Roger in.

When I reach that city glorious, behind the waiting dark,
Just come and stand outside the gate,
and wag your tail and bark—
I'll hear your voice and I'll know it,
and I'll come to the gate and
say:
"Saint Peter, that's my dog out there,
you must let him come this way."

And then if the saint refuses, I'll go
to the One above,
And say: "Old Roger is at the gate,
with his heart brim full of love;
And there isn't a shining angel of all
the heavenly band
Who ever lived a nobler life than
he, in the Earthly land."

Then I know the gate will open and
you will come frisking in,
And we'll roam fair fields together,
in that country free from sin.
So never you mind, old Roger, if
your time has come to go;
You've been true to me, I'll be true
to you—and the Lord is good, we
know.

You are only a dog, old fellow; a
dog, and you've had your day—
Well, I'm getting there myself, old
boy, and I haven't long to stay;
But you've stood by me, old comrade, and I'm bound to stand by
you;
So don't you worry, old Roger, for
our love will pull us through.

Trees

Cowper.

Nor less attractive is the woodland
scene,
Diversified with trees of every
growth,
Alike, yet various. Here the gray,
smooth trunks
Of ash, or lime, or beech, distinctly
shine
Within the twilight of their distant
shades;
There, lost behind a rising ground,
the wood
Seems sunk, and shortened to its topmost boughs.
No tree in all the grove but has its
charms
Though each its hue peculiar; paler
some
And of a wannish gray; the willow
such,
And popular, that with silver lines
his leaf,
And ash, far-stretching his umbrageous arms;
Of deeper green the elm; and deeper
still
Lord of the wods, the long-surviving
oak.
Some glossy-leaved and shining in
the sun,
The maple, and the beech of oily
nuts
Prolific, and the lime at dewy eve
Diffusing odors, nor unnoted pass
The sycamore, capricious in attire,
Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet
Have changed the wood,s in scarlet
honors bright.

The Ragged Jacket

Although I'm but a working man,
I live by honest labor;
I always do the best I can
To assist a needy neighbor.
Content in health is all my wealth,
With honesty to back it,
My motive's pure, although I'm poor,
I respect a ragged jacket.

Let people say whate'er they may
Of broadcloth and who wears it;
It's not the coat that makes the man,
But the deeds through life that
bear it.
So always help a fellow man,
If assistance he should lack it;
Do him all the good you can,
Though he wears a ragged jacket.

All men were equally born at first,
This and every nation;
The rich among the poor would be,
But for wealth and education.
And when we're laid beneath the
sod,
With a hundred years to back it,
Who can tell which were the bones
That wore the ragged jacket.

POEMS WANTED.

The following poems and songs have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner: Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fell; Two Little Girls in Blue; The Lives of Famous Men; A Mother's Wish; The Master is Coming; The Black Sheep; Billy's Christmas Rose; In a Cottage by the Sea; When You and I Was Young, Maggie; The Crowning Day, (a hymn).

Also the poems containing these lines: Sing them over again for me; Since Jesus came into my heart; I went to the animal fair, the birds and the beasts were there.

Does anyone happen to have the poem, Ben Aram's Dream? It is humorous and about the stage fright of a young man while trying to recite a piece.

Snatches From W. B.

You poor city girls don't know what fun is until you have shouldered a hoe and ridden to the corn field.—Gray Eyes of Buckeye State.

I can cook and wash dishes as good as any girl.—Noddy of W. Va.

I would like to see these two new subjects discussed: Should We Feed Tramps, and Are We as a Nation Retrogating?—Redwing of W. Va.

We all stand by our own state, don't we?—Bonnie of Ind.

Surely did enjoy King Philip's letter, also Rime Stringer's poem.—A. P. G. of Bouerston, Ohio.

Pa. Blue Bird, come again and leave your address for we may not live far apart; my home is in the northeastern part of Pa., where the sun shines brightest.—Abraham Lincoln's Admirer.

Say, I would like to get a seat by Farmer Gal. I am sure she won't scold me as I am a first rate farmer.—Mountain Rose.

I live in the northern part of Missouri, something like 50 miles from the Iowa line. Of course I think Mo. the best state in the Union.—Blue Eyes of Mo.

A Great Traveler's Reticence

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 24 Is "Saul Proclaims Jesus as the Christ"—Acts 9:19-30.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

MOST persons who have traveled widely cannot keep from talking about their experiences; Saul of Tarsus, perhaps the greatest traveler and adventurer of his time—certainly the most influential—said almost nothing about where he had been and what he had seen and done. He wrote 13 books of the New Testament, and barely mentions his marvelous travel experiences; and never alludes to a single famous "sight."

One mysterious and alluring chapter of Saul's biography, immediately after his cataclysmic transformation on the Damascus Road, is summarized in the simple words from his Galation Letter, "I went away into Arabia."

How tantalizing! Did he go into the rocky fastnesses and caves of the Hauran, south of Damascus, where today the Druzes dwell in their subterranean rock-cut communities, a region much beloved by the anchorites of the early church?

Or did he fare forth to the black Bedouin tents of the East, sharing the sort of discipline for a great task that Moses had received? Moses was a shepherd; Saul was a tent-maker; but he would have been welcomed by the philosophically-minded Arabs, whose interest in religion is perennial.

Was Saul at Sinai?

It may even have been that, like Elijah, Saul fled to that part of Arabia which we know as the Sinai peninsula; certainly the sacred associations of the spot would have allured one so reverent and learned as he. As I sat on the red crags of Mt. Sinai, not long ago, and looked out over that marvelous panorama of rock-strewn peaks, I wondered if the name of Saul should not be added to the names of those other mountain-men, Moses and Elijah, refugees for God in this peerless fastness.

Perhaps it was in or near Petra, the mysterious rock city between Sinai and the Arabian desert, that Saul went for seclusion. We know that Aretus, a Petran ruler, was in seeming authority in Damascus at the time of Saul's great experience. Only a very few Europeans have ever visited this colorful city of wonderment, lost to history for centuries; most of the visitors, I observed with chagrin, had written their names in smoke upon the walls of the great rock chamber known as the King's Treasury. Petra seems the last word in isolation and seclusion and in the unknown; its strange charm is enhanced by the thought that it may have been here that the greatest intellect of the Christian church brooded upon the profundities and matured its convictions.

Strength in Silence and Solitude.

Wherever the exact spot in Arabia that Saul sojourned, the significance to us is profound and pressing; the first essential of training for a great work in the world is apartness and solitude. Before a man is with people for service he should be alone with himself and God for strength. In this day of "jazz" and crowds and excitement, the old, old message needs to be sounded clearly, that only the persons who have their times of separation and seclusion can grow strong in the mastery of their own souls and in the leadership of their fellows.

We may doubt whether there ever was a personality of power who did not have his silent and sequestered spaces, wherein his spirit might find itself and the great certainties. That so many of us must needs be in the company of our fellows every waking hour is a sign of both mental and spiritual weakness. The boy who loves to tramp the fields and woods alone is likely to amount to more for his generation than the boy who must always "run with the gang," and who knows every latest dance step and every fragment of sporting gossip. Out of the desert must ever come the great ones.

There is no other training for high service equal to this immemorial one of solitude. "The world is too much with us." In our spiritual geography we need to learn Arabia. As one who has fared far, amidst most of the cities and crowded highways of the whole earth, I can testify that nowhere are the stars so clear or the skies so near or the silence so voiceful as in the vest desert spaces. It is easy to think the "long, long thoughts" amid the loneliness of the primeval wilderness. One's soul is stabilized and one's vision clarified by a sojourn amidst the rocks and sands where the world of men has left scarcely a trace.

The path to all great preaching lies through Arabia.

The Preacher's Paradox.

Back from Arabia, with his soul's new strength disciplined, Saul started in at Damascus to testify. He began where he found the Light. The time and place to start bearing witness for Christ is right where we first find Christ. Saul did not ask to be sent to a foreign field, where he could make a fresh start; he accepted the obstacles in his way, and used them as pulpits! In Damascus and Jerusalem, where his name had been a terror to Christianity, he earned a new name as a disciple of Jesus. For if Christianity cannot be practiced and preached at home, where we are best known, it cannot be carried abroad.

Saul is one of the paradoxes of God. He is the persecutor turned preacher; the aristocrat made democrat; the scholar transformed into the man of action; the ultra-Jewish Pharisee become a minister to the Gentiles; the greatest, from a worldly standpoint, among the disciples of Jesus, made over into the hunted, wandering, hungry, homeless friend of slaves and wayfarers. Truly, God's plans for a life are often curiously at variance with what would seem natural destiny.

As pointed out last week, another paradox in Saul's case, and perhaps the greatest, is that he, who was a trained intellectual, entered upon the Way, not by the gate of learning or logic, but by the door of a personal emotional experience. Not his university training, but that great hour on the Damascus Road wherein he first met Jesus, thereafter dominated all of the great apostle's thinking and preaching and writing. Towering heights of philosophical speculation are dared by Saul in his later utterances; but mostly it is the flaming ardor of a passionate devotee of Christ that permeates his words. His greatest greatness came—what a truth for all teachers and preachers!—when he was "resolved to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

A Sensational Preacher.

A fair criticism of much modern preaching, especially in the cities, is that it is not sensational enough. The poor dupes of a moment's passing publicity, who will speak on any current topic, however trivial, that will get the ear of the light-minded, are not really "sensational preachers," for they create no genuine sensation. A much shorter word than "sensationalist" best describes them; as they make their self-exploiting way from pulpit to pulpit, church to church, only to end at last in the bitterness of disappointment and failure. Any mature observer of life can recall dozens of these cheap pulpiteers who have come and gone.

Sensational preaching, of the Pauline type, is that which sets a community to talking about Jesus Christ. It offers a converted life as the first exhibit. Saul set both Damascus and Jerusalem by the ears, when he, the notorious anti-Christian, publicly avowed himself a disciple of the Saviour, Jesus of Nazareth, whom he proclaimed the Messiah. "All that heard him were amazed." He used his former prestige to aid his present propaganda. And his preaching made converts of others. Of Saul's own kinsmen many followed him into Christianity; and we find their names in his letters. He won the allegiance of some of his old associates, and the bitter hostility of others.

"My friend shows me what I may be; my enemy what I ought to be." Saul had the benefit of both of these incentives throughout life, especially the latter. He never lacked for enemies: but—and this is the point to bear in mind always in the matter of enemies—they hated him not because of his personal qualities, but because of his convictions and his cause. A mean person should worry over the condemnation he receives; a noble soul may glory in the foes of righteousness. Saul went boldly ahead with his work and his witness-bearing; for the preacher who fears what people may say about his message is no called prophet of God.

Mixing With Martha

To Freeze Cream.

Crush ice fine by putting it in a sack and mashing with a mallet. Put a layer 3 in. deep in the freezer around can, then a layer of salt 1 in. deep. Repeat until full. Do not drain off the water as the ice melts. When the cream is frozen, remove the dasher and pack much salt as ice. Cover with a piece of carpet and let it stand an hour or more to ripen.

Ice Cream

Mix 1 tbsp. flour, 1 cup sugar, ¼ tsp. salt; add 1 egg slightly beaten; add gradually 2 cups scalded milk. Cook over hot water 15 min., stirring constantly at first. When cool add 1 qt. thin cream and 2 tbsp. vanilla. Strain and freeze. Should the custard curdle, it will disappear in freezing.

Orange Sherbet.

Scoop out an orange and fill it with orange sherbet which is made from the following rule: Take 4 oranges and squeeze out juice; add to this 1 lemon, 4 cups of sugar and 1 pt. of whipped cream. Freeze.

DRESSMAKER MADE WELL

Followed a Neighbor's Advice and Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vernon, Tex.—"For three years I suffered untold agony each month with pains in my sides. I found only temporary relief in doctor's medicine or anything else I took until my husband saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I mentioned it to a neighbor and she told me she had taken it with good results and advised me to try it. I was then in bed part of the time and my doctor said I would have to be operated on, but we decided to try the Vegetable Compound and I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I am a dressmaker and am now able to go about my work and do my housework besides. You are welcome to use this letter as a testimonial as I am always glad to speak a word for your medicine."—Mrs. W. M. STEPHENS, 1103 N. Commerce St., Vernon, Tex.

Dressmakers when overworked are prone to such ailments and should profit by Mrs. Stephens' experience and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It contains no narcotics or harmful drugs.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

LOVESICK DAYS— Goodbye Old Ways

Rural Welfare editor had a talk with a mother about the love ways and love days of young people of today. She said: "Young people are silly in love matters. It's all show. Automobiles and diamond rings that the young lady ought not to have nor the young man ought to buy.

"Young women need some good advice from their mother. These giddy girls seldom measure a young man by his true worth. They look him over and see whether he has an auto and money enough to buy a diamond ring and a glass of fizz at the soda fountain. Either of these three is just as important as the other.

"If the pocketbook holds out, they get married but are unwilling to go through the trials of setting up housekeeping like wives and husbands used to experience. Too many of these giddy-gaudy girls want to take meals out and avoid just as little work as possible, and spend as much of hubby's money as possible, with no thought of saving money or earning money."

We wonder how many Blade readers will agree with this mother's remarks. Did she speak the views and opinions of other mothers? Was this mother striking at the root of the divorce evil and epidemic of today?

How many mothers are safeguarding their daughters against this tomfoolery and folly of modern ways of love, courting and wedlock? Will mothers see their mistake in raising boys and girls who get these silly notions in their heads?

How many giddy things come out of college with these false and foolish notions? What responsibility rests upon college or university presidents to help cure this rot stuff?

Common sense is never so noticeable as when it is lacking.

HARVEST TIME HERE— Eat, Drink and Be Merry

We have ills and headaches. Sometimes we think the world will turn of being blue and gloomy.

Just now things are looking better. Harvest is well nigh here. It always makes us glad. We saw roasting ears and watermelons in northern states the first week in June. God and Mother Earth are still on the job and not grumbling as much as we are.

Corn is growing. Wheat is turning. Garden is at its noon. Meadows calling. Bob White is singing. Onions, radishes, lettuce, beans and greens are on the table. They are a good medicine for grouch and sour grapes.

Rain doesn't always come just when we want rain. God has to divide up his rain water among all the folks. In the long run we get all we deserve. If we could have everything we wanted, just when we wanted it, we would soon all be sinners beyond redemption. It is our trials and tribulations that help to keep us civilized and humble.

Have a good time this Summer. The world's all right. So are you. Just whistle a tune or two. Try to do it now.

MY FIRST DOLLAR— How Did You Get It?

Rural Welfare editor made his first dollar by gathering sheaves in the harvest wheat field. We gathered them into piles of a dozen. These piles were divided, six on a side with butts inward.

This was preliminary to shocking the wheat by older persons. We were 10 years old and received 25 cents a day for our work. The same service at war wages would have cost the farmer four or five dollars a day on the eight-hour and overtime plan.

The next dollar we made was pitching sheaves on the wheat stacker to an uncle who laid the sheaves in place. The man pitched sheaves from wagon to us and we laid them alongside the stacker. Our wages were the same, 25 cents a day and a very long day. As a matter of bad custom and habit we have given the hotel or dining car waiter a 25-cent tip for serving a meal for which he was paid by the dining car company. Thas was a day's wages given to the black man, just because other dunces like myself had done the same thing.

How many Blade readers can distinctly recall the way and day they made their first dollar. We wonder if that dollar looked as big to you as our first dollar did to us. We kept that first dollar longer than any dollar we have ever had since. We do not recall how we spent it, but we did this on the installment plan.

What did Blade readers like to spend money for, when they were young? How much money did it take to make us rich in those days? Did we get a lot more good out of a dollar those days than young folks get out of a dollar these days?

Did that first dollar you earned yourself have a greater value than a dollar that might have been given to you? When did you really learn to know the value of money and how money was obtained? Are our young people learning the right lessons along these lines today?

TWENTY YEARS OLD— Young Man on Truck Farm

We met a young farmer boy. Twenty years old. Had gone through the grade schools and one year high school. He did not use profane language. When we asked him if he ever did any swearing he said: "No, what's the use; it don't get you anything and my mother don't swear."

He and his father took care of 30 acres of truck farming. They were making some money while other farmers were complaining of hard times. Berries, tomatoes, peas, beans and all the garden sass that a truck patch is expected to yield in harvest.

This young man knew the names of differeent vegetables of all these truck crops. He had a reason why he planted certain tomato seed, peas, beans, cucumbers, etc. He knew the varieties of fruit and had opinion about the different breeds of apples, pears, peaches, etc.

This young man knew the diseases and the enemies of everything grown on that truck farm. He came close to knowing the remedy, cure and the care of these pet crops, as he called them. He well nigh knew how to protect these crops. He believed that prevention was a good thing for farmers to have in mind. He said that he liked to beat the bugs and worms to first base.

The same day we met this young men we met a high school graduate who had one year in college. The college boy could talk about base ball, prize fights, pink tea parties, the best breeds of cigarets, the different jazz band tunes and dance whirls, swirls and girls. Of course this college boy may be a great man some day, but we have been wondering what the world would do if all the boys, like the first boy, would go on a strike? Just common folks count for a lot after all.

OHIO MAKES ERROR— State Experiment Station

The present Ohio legislature enacted a law which makes the state experiment station at Wooster a side show or mere annex of the Ohio State university.

This action seemed to be the plan of politicians rather than the wish of either the university or experiment station managers. This action, in our judgment, is grievious error.

The station at Wooster has won fame in other countries. It has been an engine room and power house for better farm and better farming. It ought to be in charge of those who have the largest vision of its usefulness to American agriculture.

If it has had any weak point, it has been that its many valuable lessons learned from experiment and experience, have not been carried to and impressed upon as many farmers as they should have been.

Ohio has spent a vast sum of money on this station. And every dollar invested is growing on some stalk of corn, on some blade of grass or elover, or in some wheat, oat or barley field. There ought to be some plan provided whereby farm would get every lesson that the experiment station teaches.

This great experimental plant should stand alone and be cloaked with a prestige and commanding presence that would make the one great outstanding beacon light to agriculture in the western world. The whim of the petty fellow is often the curse of politics. We hope that those in charge of it will make the best of the situation.

WHO IS WHO— Jails Fit Rich and Poor

"What do American citizens think of keeping some of the poor devil boys, who were soldiers in the World war, in jail for trivial offenses, while the big war grafters who made millions of dollars go free, wear good clothes and use their ill gotten gains to buy the luxuries of life and pay for as much political pull as they want?

This question was asked of Rural Welfare editor by the father of a boy who had been wounded in the war with Germany. This father had just read in the newspaper that a lot of soldier boys were still held in jail by this government, and some of the senators and congressmen at Washington were beginning to make a noise about the matter.

Can America retain the confidence of the common folks by conducting government in this manner. We hear many remarks along this line. The big newspapers do not print them.

Germany is now holding trials and convicting war criminals. We let ours go free. We hold in jail some poor fellows who have no political pull and try to make ourselves believe that this conduct is the yardstick of justice.

The yellow slacker who remained at home and got rich during the war is a million times more dangerous to the future welfare of this nation than some boy soldier who may now linger in jail for an offense that is a mole hill, while the other fellow is guilty of a mountain of crime in comparison, and is still permitted to go in good society and run politics.

Would it do any good to ask congress why it permits this injustice to go unnoticed? President Harding and the public are beginning to ask why congress is not doing some real things.

GOVERNOR SMALL MAD Hits Road Hogs Hard

"We should build $40,000 mile roads on forty cent corn. No road contracts in Illinois have been let for more than $30,000 per mile and we expect still lower prices. On February 18, 1921, we had bids for six and one-half miles of concrete road. The average price bid was $41,320. We rejected all bids. We served notice that no roads would be built costing over $30,000 per mile. On May 18, 1921, we got bid for $29,470 per mile. We saved the taxpayer $56,000 on one job by hitting the cement trust on the head."

Every taxpayer in the United States ought to give a vote of thanks to Governor Small. In Ohio, first of June, 1921, road contracts were let at $156,000 per mile. More than five times the cost for what Governor Small would permit in Illinois.

With corn at 40 cents a bushel in many places, it would take almost 400,000 bushels of corn to build one mile of road at $156,000 per mile. This is certainly feeding the road hogs some rich slop. Perhaps in no state in the Union is there such an orgy of extravagance and riot of waste of road dollars as in Ohio. Big and little politicians and bosses are making a grab while the farmer is working 16 hours a day to raise the corn to feed the hogs.

Our advice is to raise hell in Ohio. Do it now.

KICK ON TAXES— Here's Good Reason.

"The reason I kick on taxes is this, when I pay a dollar to the county treasurer or tax collector, I know I will not get more than 50 cents back. Not only I, but thousands of others feel the same way about taxes and that's why we kick."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare by a successful lawyer and business man. Years ago he taught country school in adjoining districts. He is as good a farmer as he is a lawyer or a business man.

He lives in Ohio, but has financial interests in other states as well as Ohio. He says that we allow petty politics to cost us a lot of money. He insists that in some instances in the public service we would get better service if we spent less money.

He thinks that the surplus jobs we have attached to the government of the nation, to every state, to every county, town and township are a curse to the country.

We wonder how many of our readers will agree with this man's views? If you agree that he is right, will you talk out loud and try to cure the curse? Do it now.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES— Parents Should Attend

Out in rock-ribbed Pennsylvania the annual county teachers' institute is a big event. Big attendance. Parents and teachers are there.

In some states these institutes are held during the Summer vacation. In such cases the teachers get pay for attending.

These five-day meetings cost a tidy sum of money. They should be the means of making better teachers and more enthusiasm in the schools. If fathers and mothers would attend these meetings they would learn something of the problems of the teacher and be more in sympathy with the teacher's work.

Parents as well as teachers need education and training in order to get the best results for the school tax dollar. Practical matters ought to be discussed at such institutes in which both parents and teacher take part. Why not our Blade readers try it this Summer? Do it now.

BUTTER AND OLEO— Beef and Dairy Battle.

"Oleomargarine is on the billboards everywhere. It is in the ads of the biggest magazines, newspapers and journals of the country. It is boosted from ocean to ocean. Two cents a pound is added to the price to pay cost of advertising it.

Very seldom is butter, the real article advertised. Those who make butter take it for granted that butter will sell anyway. The oleo crowd has made a lot of folks read the oleo ads and believe that oleo is better and cheaper than butter.

"Advertising is the powerful mainspring that can sell anything to everybody. Advertising takes the message to millions and thousands buy and pay a profit to the advertiser. It is time for the butter makers and dairy interests to wake up, when hotel guests begin to ask for oleo instead of real butter."

This is the statement that Rural Welfare editor heard a speaker make at a big farm picnic. There has long been a battle between oleo and butter. The dairy men were able to force a law through congress to protect butter and compel oleo signs to be posted in every hotel and restaurant, where oleo was being sold.

After this law was enacted, the butter dairy fellows sat down and went to sleep. The oleo fellows stood up and began advertising. The oleo crowd put it over the top. Advertising, punch and pep did the trick.

Milk and butter crowd must arouse or the oleo clique will get the cream of the business. Advertise is the magic word that brought good health and prosperity to oleo.

THE WAGES OF SIN— The Judge Goes In

In Cleveland a judge of the court was put on trial for a murder that was committed in a drunken brawl. By ways and means that were shady he was acquitted.

Later this judge of the court was indicted for perjury. He was put on trial a second time with a woman judge on the bench and two women on the jury. The evidence showed the judge was a perjurer and had lied under oath at his murder trial.

The lady judge allowed no foolishness or pettifogging. The man had a fair trial. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty." Without delay the criminal was asked to stand up and get his punishment. The judge said to him that if any man ought to keep within and respect the law it was a person who had been chosen a judge. She gave a sentence of one to 10 years in the state prison.

This criminal judge has a pull with the politicians. Guesses are made as to whether he will ever serve his term. He will so far as this lady judge can make him serve.

A man who has disgraced the bench ought to go in and stay in for life.

STOP STEALING— The Public So Orders.

"Stop stealing. Drive profiteers out of business. Hit the rent hog. Hit the retail hog . Hit the road hog. Hit the big fat middleman who is crushing the life out of the producer. He's reaping the big profit. Limit the profit the middleman-hog can make.

"If you allow farmers to be driven back to their sod houses, you city folks will starve. The city can not live unless the farmer is to prosper. Agriculture must survive if the nation is to endure.

"If farmers are not to get more for their crops than they got ten years ago, and have to pay twice as much for what they buy, they are going to buy only half as much. When that condition develops idle men will find the streets and farmers will have to feed them when they cry for bread."

This timely warning was handed to a big audience of business men in Kansas City by a man who had traveled much and who knew the mind of the farmer and who knew the danger ahead of this nation if the farmer is not permitted to be prosperous.

This warning is worth reading twice and thrice by town and city folks, the nation over.

GOOD MANNERS— Young Folks Need Them

Do teachers and parents take the time to teach children good manners? Good manners are not confined to the table or pink tea party alone. They should be made to fit all occasions and places.

At Fourth of July program, during the singing, recitations and speaking, boys persisted in firing firecrackers to the disgust of all present. They seemed to lack any sense of the occasion and in a raw way showed signs of ill breeding and poor manners.

Grown up men did not see fit to ask the boys to stop the nuisance. How long would it take a teacher or a parent to train the child to show common sense when attending a public program? Ofter at public meetings the bad breeding or impudence will expose itself in some way. Instantly a crowd takes notice and also takes the measure of such smart Alecs.

COUNTY FAIR STUNTS— The Athletic Shows

We have received letter from a fair fakir who wants to buy the privilege of putting an athletic show on the county fair ground. He has two women who wrestle one Indian man. The price to see the wrestling match to be 25 cents.

We do not know how much good such a show would do for agriculture, but it is a safe bet that the show will get a bigger crowd than the best bred animal exhibited on the fair grounds.

Some of these athletic shows get raw, crude and almost nude. These keen wits of the world who make money out of fairs seem to know that the way of the world is to patronize some of these shady and questionable entertainments. There seems to be no way to eliminate all the brute inclinations in all of us. The county fair should be as free as possible of these doubtful features.

FREIGHT RATE BLIGHT— Farmers Will Wake Up.

Yes, the farmer, some of him, is awake. He is gradually seeing that he must do more than work with bone, muscle, implements and manure. He is discovering that other things may give him the head-ache and belly-ache than flood, frost and dry spell.

Excessive freight rates is the farmers' enemy. It is something that is twisted, stretched and made to fit the fellows with a pull, while the farmer pays fiddler and freight.

Farm organizations are just seeing the light. They favor a water route through the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river to tide water of the ocean. This line of transportation will tap the great garden of the west from which flows wheat, meat, corn and wool.

This great waterway will come some day, why not now.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Precarious crop conditions on both sides of the Atlantic swept the wheat market wildly upward last week. Prices compared with a week ago were higher by 8¼ to 12¾c a bushel.

Sharp curtailment of supplies of new wheat were indicated by reported severe outbreaks of black rust in the Spring crop belt south as well as north of the Canadian boundary. Moreover, it was said, that owing to excessive heat many thousand acres in that region would not yield as much as five bushels an acre. With Great Britain, France and other important European countries drought-stricken, and with no exports looked for from Russia, prices jumped in a single session nearly seven cents.

Fields in North Dakota, which a fortnight ago seemed free of black rust were reported as having since become badly infected, and in surrounding states and also Canada, current advices say heat damage was beyond repair by rains and cooler weather which had intervened. As an immediate result, September and December deliveries reached the highest prices yet this season. July, however, lagged owing to storage difficulties rendered acute by labor trouble at elevators.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.37; July, $1.37; Sept., $1.35½; Dec., $1.41. Corn, cash, 67½c. Oats, cash, 44½c. Barley, cash, 66c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.34. Cloverseed, cash, $13.00; Oct., $12.75; Dec., $12.75; Feb., $12.55; March, $12.50. Alsike, August, $10.85; Oct., $11.00. Timothy, cash, $2.85; Sept., $3.10; Oct., $3.05; Dec., $3.05.

Chicago—Wheat, July, $1.30⅛; Sept., $1.32; Dec., $1.35½. Corn, July, 65¼c; Sept., 64⅛c; Dec., 62½c. Oats, July, 40½c; Sept., 42½c; Dec., 45¼c. Barley, July, 67½c. Rye, July, $1.34; Sept., $1.19.

Produce

TOLEDO—Butter—Fancy Elgin, creamery, 1-lb. prints, 45c; solid pack, 44c; nut margarine, 21c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 25c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 31c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 19@20c; longhorn, 19@20c.

Eggs—Candled, 33c; selects, 38c.

Bacon—Fat, 16½c; lean, 26c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 23c; 9 to 10 lbs., 22c; 11 to 12 lbs., 19c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Hams, 31c. Lard, 11c. Sausage—Bologna, 15c; frankfurters, 18c; fresh pork, 14c; luncheon, 17c.

Live poultry—Ducks, 23@27c; turkeys, 38@40c; geese, 18@20c; chickens, 25@26c; old roosters, 15@17c; broilers, 25@35c.

Hides—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; bull, 2c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip, 7c; No. 2 kip, 5½c; cured hides, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; horse hides, $1.50; sheep pelts, 30c.

Cleveland—Butter—Extras, in tubs, 47@47½c; prints, 48@48½c; extra firsts, 46@46½c; firsts, 45@45½c; seconds, 36@36½c; fancy dairy, 26@26c; packing stock, 15@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 36c; extra firsts, 35c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 32c; old cases, 31c; western firsts, new cases, 29c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 21@23c; high grade, animal oils, 23@23½c; lower grades, 18c. Cheese—York state, new stock, 18@19c; brick, 16½@19½c; limburger, fancy, 30c; Swiss 35@36c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 25@28c; roosters, 15c; broilers, 20@38c; live spring ducks, 22@25c. Potatoes—New No. 1, southern, $5.00 per bbl.

Chicago—Butter—Receipts, 16,601 tubs. Eggs—Receipts, 10,000 cases. Poultry—Live, unchanged. Potatoes—Receipts, 36 cars; market steady; Virginia's, $5.00@5.35 bbl.; North Carolina White Rose, sacked, $2.70 cwt.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 17,217; creamery, higher than extras, 42@42½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 41@41½c; creamery, firsts, (88 to 91 score), 38@40½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 27c. Eggs weak; receipts, 32,091; fresh gathered extra firsts, 35@37c; do., firsts, 31@34c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to extras, 43@52c; do., browns, extras, 41@43c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 32@39c; refrigerator, firsts, 33@35c. Cheese, strong; receipts, 3,805; state whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 20c; do., average run, 19@19½c; state whole milk, twins, specials, 20c; do., average run, 19@19½c. Live poultry firm; broilers, 30@43c; fowls, 33c; dressed poultry steady; western chickens, boxes, 25@43c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; heavies, $9.50; yorkers, $11.25; pigs, $11.00. Cattle, $8.50. Lambs, $10.00@10.50. Calves, $10.50@11.50.

Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; 50c higher, $5.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,300; active; best 25c higher; lights, 25@50c higher; heavy, $10.15@10.25; mixed, $10.25@10.35; yorkers, $10.35@10.50; light yorkers and pigs, $10.50@10.75; roughs, $7.50@8.00; stags, $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; lambs, 75c higher; lambs, $5.00@12.25; others unchanged.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market higher; heavies, $10.00@10.25; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $11.00@11.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; market steady; top sheep, $5.50; top lambs, $11.00. Calves—Receipts, 50; market steady; top, $11.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 75; strong, 50c lower. Calves—Receipts, 200; $5.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600; 25c higher; heavy, $10.50@10.75; mixed yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $11.00; roughs, $8.00@8.25; stags, $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; steady and unchanged.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 150; compared to a week ago: steers and cows strong to 25c higher; light yearlings steady; bulls, 50c higher; canners and stockers, 25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; active; 10@15c lower; 15@25c off in spots; top, $10.85; bulk lights and medium weights, $10.50@10.65; bulk strong weights and heavies, $10.25@10.40; packer sows steady to 10c lower; pigs, 25c lower; up to $10.35; clearance good. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared to week before: lambs, $1 lower; sheep steady.

Chicago—(United States Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with a week ago: beef steers 25c higher; yearlings, 35c to 50c higher; best fat she-stock steady to 25c higher; other grades steady to unevenly lower; canners mostly 25c higher, bulls, 50c higher; veal calves, 50c to 75c up; stockers and steers steady to 25c higher; feeders, dull. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; active; 15c to 25c higher; fairly good clearance; top, $10.50; bulk better grades, $10.00@10.50; bulk packing sows, $8.25@9.25; pigs, 10c to 25c higher. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; practically all to packers direct; compared with a week ago, fat lambs 75c to $100 lower; cull natives about steady; yearlings around 25c lower; sheep strong to 25c higher; feeder lambs, 25c higher.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; nor arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Edgar Rice Burroughs

I would like to have published a brief biography of Edgar Rice Burroughs.—G. S., Corning, N. Y.

Edgar Rice Burroughs, the author, was born in Chicago, Ills., on Sept. 1, 1875, and received his education in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich. On Jan. 31, 1900, he married Emma Hulbert of Chicago. For a short time he served in the 7th U. S. cavalry at Fort Grant, Ariz., being discharged by favor. He held office as treasurer of the American Battery Co. of Chicago; was department manager of the Sears, Roebuck Co., and later of the A. W. Shaw Co., publishers of System. In the interim he was a gold miner in Oregon, storekeeper and cowboy in Idaho, and policeman in Salt Lake City.

Burroughs served as major of the first battalion, 2nd infantry of Illinois and in the Reserve Militia from Sept. 14, 1918, to Jan. 2, 1919. He is the author of Tarzan of the Apes, The Return of Tarzan, The Beasts of Tarzan, The Son of Tarzan, A Princess of Mars, Tarzan and the Jewels of Opar, The Gods of Mars, Jungle Tales of Tarzan, the Warlord of Mars, and numerous novels and novelettes for magazines.

Savonarola

I would like to find out something about the life of Savonarola., R. F. G., Michigan.

Girolamo Savanarola, the Italian religious reformer, was born in Ferrara, Italy, in 1452, and died in 1498. In 1475 Savonarola entered the Dominican convent in Bologna, where he remained for seven years. He was then sent to preach in Florence, but his uncouth manner and harsh voice made his mission at first a failure. So he went elsewhere, but in 1490 returned to Florence and became successful, his reputation as a popular preacher rising very rapidly.

His aim was to make Florence a model Christian commonwealth, but the rebukes which he hurled at the highest and lowliest wrongdoers raised a deadly hostility against him. He launched the most scathing denunciations against the corruption than scarcely less conspicuous in the higher ecclesiastics than in the Pope Alexader VI. His followers in Florence, known as Piagononi "weepers," because professed penitents), multiplied; his enemies, the Arrabbiati (the enraged), grew bitterer. The pope remonstrated; he was offered the rank of cardinal, but nothing could move him from his position. In 1495 the pope summoned him to Rome, but Savonarola, knowing what awaited him there, refused to obey. It was then that an order came from the Vatican ordering him to refrain from preaching. At first he submitted, and then disobeyed, declaring himself unable to resist the prophetic spirit. Hence the pope excommunicated him in 1497.

The preacher now appealed to the sovereigns of Christendom to call a council and elect a new pope, a course that had been previously pursued by the council of Constance. On April 7, 1498, occurred the famous attempt at a "trial by fire," to decide whether he was divinely commissioned, but its fiasco turned the people against him. He was arrested and tortured in order to extort a confession. In his agony he gave some confused answer as to his claim of being a divinely appointed prophet, but no confession of heresy could be obtained from him. He was condemned for heresy, schism and contempt of the Holy See. His chief offense was the contravention of the Bull Execrabilis of Pius II., which condemns an appeal from the pope to the general council. He was publicly hanged and then burned and his ashes thrown into the Arno.

ELECTRICITY FOR NATION IS PROJECT OF ITALIANS

How Italy is emerging from her troubles to industrial regeneration is the story which Senator Guglielmo Mengarini, special representative of King Victor Emmanuel to the centenary of Peruvian independence at Callaco, July 27, will carry to the peoples of Latin America.

Senator Mengarini, a professor of electrical engineering, at the University of Rome and one of the foremost engineers on the original Niagara Falls hydro-electric installation. On this visit he found time for an inspection of the project.

Senator Mengarini said Italy plans nothing less than the electrification of an entire nation through harnessing of the mountain rivers, torrents and water falls of her northern frontier.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded to Richard W. O'Neill, 304 West 114th St., New York City, formerly sergeant in Co. D, 165th Infantry.

The citation accompanying the medal follows: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy on the Ourcq river, France, July 30, 1918. In advance of an assaulting line, he attacked a detachment of about 25 of the enemy. In the ensuing hand-to-hand encounter he sustained pistol wounds but heroically continued in the advance, during which he received additional wounds but, with great physical effort, he remained in active command of his detachment. Being again wounded he was forced, by weakness and loss of blood, to be evacuated but insisted upon being taken first to the battalion commander in order to transmit to him valuable information relative to enemy positions and the disposition of our men."

The special session of the legislature has passed a bill exempting the Michigan bonus bonds from taxation in this state and providing for the issuance of short-term notes until the bonds can be sold. This action will make possible the payment of the state bonus authorized by a referendum in April.

Actual payment has been held up pending this action of the legislature and it is expected the checks will now start going out in a short time. Governor Groesbeck had planned on starting payments by July 1, but was unable to dispose of the bonds. The provisions for the issuance of short-term notes will make it possible to obtain money at once.

That the male personnel of the War Risk Insurance bureau would be 75 per cent ex-service men was the assurance given to Capt. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., chairman of the national legislative committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, by Col. Chas. R. Forbes, director of the bureau, at a recent conference.

The important positions in the bureau will no longer be held by non-service men and every regional office and suboffice will be in charge of ex-service men, Col. Forbes said.

Organized farmers' interests represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation have gone on record as favoring the legislative program of the American Legion for relief of wounded and disabled war veterans. The executive committee of the Farm Bureau Federation, which claims more than 1,000,000 members, presented to congress resolutions calling for the following action on behalf of service men:

Consolidation of the three ex-service men's bureau—the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Vocational Training Board and Public Health Service.

A permanent hospital building program.

Decentralization of the work of the War Risk Bureau.

Extension of benefits of vocational training.

Retirement with pay for disabled emergency officers of the World war.

The action of the Farm Bureau Federation followed an appeal to J. R. Howard, president of the organization, by the late Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., as national commander of the legion, just before his tragic death.

Three railroad lines running into Kansas City have agreed to give veterans atending the national convention of the American Legion there, Oct. 31-Nov. 2, a 1-cent-a-mile rate on day coaches, according to Ingham D. Hook, chairman of the convention transportation committee. The lines are the Missouri Pacific, Frisco and Kansas City Southern.

Definite arrangements concerning the rate for visitors from distant points have not been agreed on, Hook said, but it is practically certain a satisfactory rate will be given.

After some delay $12,000,000 worth of bonds to pay the New Jersey State bonus to ex-service men and women have been sold. Of this amount $5,000,000 worth was taken by the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of Newark, and a total of $6,000,000 went to various bidders, including banks and individuals. About $1,000,000 of the amount offered was not disposed of.

The fight for a state bonus in Missouri is on.

At a meeting of the department executive committee of the American Legion, plans for an intensive statewide campaign were made and every veteran of the World war has been called on by Department Commander John F. Williams to lend his assistance in putting over the constitutional amendment at the special election, August 2.

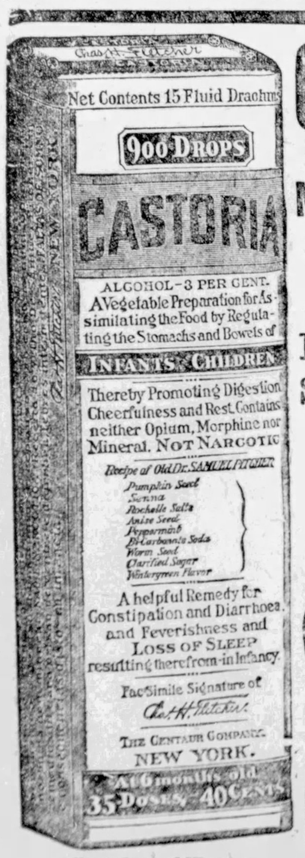
Approximately 20,000 former service men in Alabama, it is estimated, are disqualified from voting and rendered ineligible to hold positions under state, county and municipal government by a decision of the supreme court at Montgomery.

The court held that the voters of Alabama never legally ratified the constitutional amendment exempting soldiers and sailors of the World war from payment of poll tax if they served four months or more. It is estimated that at least 20,000 veterans failed to pay their poll tax in the belief that they were exempt under the constitution.

Scores of men appointed or elected to office throughout the state are believed in danger of being ousted through this technicality.

WOMEN GET SMOKING COMPARTMENT ON TRAINS

Smoking compartments for women are to be provided on Canadian Pacific railroad trains. In making the announcement a company statement said the equality of the sexes should be recognized in traveling.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Also Blackheads, Itching and Burning Terrible. Cuticura Heals.

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SOVIET CLAIMS FUNDS OF FORMER ROYAL FAMILY

A note addressed by M. Chicherin, the Russian bolshevist foreign minister, to a number of governments including the United States, Argentina, Mexico and Brazil, in which protest is again made over the reported decision of these nations to aid Russian refugees with funds belonging to the former Russian imperial family, as given out by the official bolshevista agency. The note reiterates the claim of the soviet government to these funds.

Village Grass Tough

The great memorial service held in Washington Square, in New York, in honor of the dead of the Ninth coast defense command, was attended by a remarkable phenomenon. Six thousand men and women were massed in the park, trampling over the grass. Yet when the park-keepers and his men arrived next morning to restore the lawn they found not a blade uprooted.

NUXATED IRON

Helps make rich, red blood and revitalize weak nerves

IS THIN WATERY BLOOD RUINING YOUR HEALTH?

AND SAPPING YOUR BODILY AND MENTAL VIGOR, LEAVING YOU WEAK, NERVOUS AND IRRITABLE AND MAKING A FAILURE OUT OF YOU? HOW TO TELL

If you suspect you may be suffering from iron starvation, do not wait until you go all to pieces and relapse in a state of nervous prostration or until your weakened condition you contract some serious disease, but consult your family physician and have him take a specimen of your blood and make a "blood count" of your red blood corpuscles or test the iron power of your blood yourself by adding plenty of spinach, carrots, or other iron-containing vegetables to your daily food and take from two to three Nuxated iron with them for a while and see how much your condition improves.

Thousands of people have increased their strength, energy and endurance in two weeks' time by this simple method. But in making this test be sure that you take organic iron like Nuxated Iron and not metallic or mineral iron pills or tonics, usually take. Organic Nuxated Iron is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples, while mineral iron is iron just as it comes from the ground, and a few doses of strong acids or unduly poisonous. Nuxated Iron represents organic iron in such a highly concentrated form that it is estimated to be approximately equivalent in organic iron content to eating two pounds of spinach, or one quart of strained tomatoes, or six large juicy beefsteaks. It is like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat. Beware of substitutes. Look for the word "Nuxated" on the package and for the letters N. I. on every tablet. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain results after a reasonable trial. For sale by all druggists.

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My internal method for the treatment of permanent relief of piles is the former. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

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No matter where you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.

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Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us $1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY. KORE COMPANY, Dept. 472 St. Louis, Mo.

LEGION IS STILL IN BONUS FIGHT

Veterans' Organiaztion Not to Cease Making Efforts for Compensation.

...an Legion will fight on ... compensation without ... provisions of its pres... following the message ... Harding to the senate ... action, John G. Em... national commander, ... statement issued from ...quarters.

...en alarm which appar... ...ept over government of... ...through adjusted com... ...United States treasury ...reported as to mean national ...will cause no recession of ... to bring about such ... civil re-establishment ...adjustment as we be... ...for the best interest of ...try itself," Mr. Emery said.

Careful Study Made.

...ms for adjusted compen... ...not made until by a ... ...by the conditions of our ... ...men were ascertained, ...and any doubt justify ... ...sion set forth in the ad... ...pensation bill," he said. ...that Secretary Mellon ...estimates the cost of such ...Precedent disproves his ...of financial collapse if the ...compensation bill passes. ...and her overseas dominions, ...Italy and Belgium enacted ...relief legislation and found ...expended a potent factor ...in stabilizing economic conditions ...through rehabilitation of ...individuals.

"The Legion heartily concurs with the report of the senate financial committee which stated: 'The general assumption that the enactment of this bill into law will immediately add upon the backs of an already excessively tax-burdened public an immense additional liability is unwarranted.'

Represents Ex-Soldiers.

"The American legion in pressing this measure has fairly represented the ex-service men of this country, who would certainly be the last to threaten the stability of the country for which they offered their lives. We earnestly believe that there has been too much delay already and this bill is founded on the absolute knowledge of the present economic need of veterans, more than 500,000 of whom are unemployed.

"We believe that industrial conditions require equalization of the economic conditions between men who fought at financial sacrifice and the man who remained at financial gain, and who, if he lived frugally as soldiers lived in flush war-wage days, should have saved enough to tide over the present emergency. We await patiently the passage of industrial relief measures and many less urgent bills. We now ask mere consideration and equal opportunity for those who served."

OBREGON PLAN PLEASES U. S.

Policy to Pay Damages of Mexican Revolutions Pleases Washington.

President Obregon's decree inviting countries whose nations have suffered through Mexican revolutions to appoint delegates to a permanent commission to pass upon claims is regarded in official circles in Washington as a most important step in the president's reconstruction program and as indicating a sincere desire on the part of the government to set Mexico's house in order.

It is recalled that the establishment of such a commission was mentioned in a memorandum submitted by President Obregon to the state department at Washington. At that time recognition of the Obregon government was under discussion, but the president stated that it had long been his intention to propose such a commission.

The Mexican claims commission has made no recent announcement of the amount of the claims filed with it, but late last year the total was given as more than 32,000,000 pesos, of which more than 20,000,000 pesos represented claims of foreigners.

Not more than four American claims have been filed with the commission, it is reported, although it is known that numerous claimants are merely awaiting a suitable time to submit their requests for indemnification. If a mixed commission is named, it is thought likely that such foreigners will use it as a medium for seeking restitution.

President Obregon's decree makes no mention of naming a judge or umpire, but it is believed such an official would be jointly selected by the Mexican and foreign representatives who will make up the commission.

Boche Submarine Killers Get Only Light Sentences

Lieutenant Dittmar and Lieutenant Boldt, charged with murder in the first degree for firing on lifeboats after the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle had been torpedoed in the Summer of 1918, were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The sentence did not, however, carry hard labor with it, as demanded by the public prosecutor.

The case of Dittman and Boldt differed from the others which had been heard by the supreme court in connections with trials growing out of violations of the rules of civilized warfare, inasmuch as the two lieutenants were brought to trial by the German public prosecutor.

Great Britain had demanded only the trial of Commander Patzig of the submarine which torpedoed the Llandovery Castle, who fled the country.

The public prosecutor, however, after an examination of the evidence, ordered that Dittman and Boldt be placed on trial.

Baby Born With Tooth

A baby boy weighing eight pounds, with a very pronounced front tooth, was born in the Rockville, L. I., sanitarium to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. McKenna. The tooth is a lower front middle one.

"NO MORE PRODIGALITY, UNCLE SAM."

GERMANY HELD FORCE BEHIND EFFORT TO SEEK AGREEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

BY W. E. BOWMAN.

The powers that were forced to spend billions on war weapons by Germany are now being driven to seek an agreement for a limitation of the staggering cost of armaments by the very nation that supposedly was beaten to the dust and condemned to bitter punishment by the treaty of Versailles.

This is the opinion of international experts who say that economic necessity is responsible for Europe's ready acceptance of the President's disarmament conference proposal.

Surprising as it may seem these experts declare that the powers that won the war and humbled Germany by forcing her to scrap her powerful navy and to disband her enormous army in reality imposed a boon instead of a penalty on their defeated foe. The treaty of Versailles prohibited Germany from spending millions annually for military and naval purposes. The treaty likewise released for useful productive work the hundreds of thousands of young Germans who served in her army and navy.

Germany Recovers Quickly.

The result has been, these experts declare, that Germany is recovering more rapidly from the war than any other nation in the world. Her industries are humming and the people have settled down to work with dogged determination to attain the commercial supremacy which they learned at such great cost could not be gained by force of arms.

It is true that a huge indemnity has been saddled on the German nation, but authorities who have investigated declare the annual indemnity payments which Germany will be forced to make will amount to less each year than she formerly spent on her army and navy.

Germany's currency is depressed and almost worthless in other countries, of course, but that is a minor handicap for a nation that expects to sell more in foreign countries than she buys. That is exactly what the Germans are striving to do.

Her products produced within her own borders at costs predicated upon her own depreciated currency are sold in America for good American dollars and in England for British pounds. The result of this situation, in the opinion of experts, is that other nations which are raising huge sums by taxation for costly naval and land armaments are at serious disadvantage when it comes to competing with Germany.

Taxes Are Lowered.

In the face of German competition, the reduction of taxes by the lowering of enormous armament burdens, becomes an economic necessity, else Germany in defeat will outstrip her supposed conquerors in commercial supremacy.

The situation presents a striking contrast to the theories which actuated the German lords in embarking upon a course of world dominion by force of arms. It was their belief that commercial supremacy would come to the nation that had the most powerful navy and army.

The thinkers and public men in Europe and America have come to realize how necessary it is for other nations to cut their staggering armament expenses, reduce taxes and thereby lower production costs if Germany is to be met on equal terms in the markets of the world.

This, it is declared, is the real reason why the President's proposal has met with such enthusiastic response in England and France. In the latter country especially the hopelessness of spending millions upon millions annually on a huge standing army and the same time trying to compete with a country that is unhampered by any such burdens, is fully realized.

For this reason it may be easier than is generally supposed to persuade France and Italy to reduce their large standing armies.

Critics Are Silent.

Observers in Washington, although they have been aware of the widespread sentiment for disarmament are frankly surprised at the enthusiastic reception that the President's program has received not only in this country but throughout the world. The day following announcement of his plan anti-administration sources were disposed to belittle the project and discount its chances of success. The response from Europe and from this country has been so overwhelmingly favorable, however, that practically all criticism has ceased.

While high administration leaders deny the President and Secretary Hughes are planning to make the conference the basis for the formation of an association of nations, they admit that this is a strong probability. The Democrats are disposed to mourn the President's failure to utilize the machinery of the league of nations, but are comforting themselves by saying that after all he is doing in only a little different manner the thing the Wilson league was designed to do.

Armistice Day, Nov. 11, has been suggested as the most likely date for the assembling of delegates to the disarmament conference. It is expected that the preliminary negotiations will have been completed by late October or early November.

Although it is stated in official circles that the administration would be very happy if the association of nations should be born out of the disarmament conference, it was rather plainly indicated that this proposal would not be thrust upon the allies as one of the tasks of the proposed parley, although it may be an outgrowth.

For Two Parleys.

Suggestions made by the British dominion premiers that a preliminary conference be held at which the questions of the Pacific and Far East be discussed did not meet with favor in Washington. Administration leaders were of the opinion that the dominion premiers, while having a right to a voice in the proposed conference, should express their views through the British representative, and that the solidification of the views of Great Britain and her dominions is a matter which should be worked out in the dominion conference now going on.

While it was announced that the proposed conference would not interfere with the course of the administration in proceeding to make formal peace with Germany, there was no intimation that Germany might be invited into the parley, after peace had been established.

The administration is hopeful that the question of peace in the Far East may be taken up first in the proposed parley and that settlement of the fundamental questions which this government believes are necessary to maintain peace in the Far East will lead logically to a disarmament agreement. It is the hope of the administration that all parties to the conference will come with their policies fairly well defined and there will be no delay while questions at issue are made the subject of protracted discussions by the home governments.

Although the acceptance by Japan is reported from London, the administration had not received Japan's formal notification today. Yet there was every reason for officials to believe that the Far Eastern nation would finally agree to enter the conference.

FORTUNE SEEKERS SWEEPING TOWARDS ARCTIC AFTER OIL

The rush to stake claims in the Fort Norman, Northwest Territories, fields has begun in earnest and each day now sees the tide of fortune-seekers sweeping northward from Edmonton, Fort McMurray, Peace River Crossing and other points. The marchers also include scores of experienced mineral prospectors bound for the sub-Arctic in quest of gold.

Every town, hamlet, trading post and river is squirming with activity of men striving desperately to be first into the Arctic with the breaking of the ice in the Great Slave lake. Not since the gold rush of 1897 to Klondike and Alaskan gold fields has there been such an immense migration.

But the odyssey of the Yukon is being rewritten in the present rush in terms of modern transportation. The oil seekers making their way north travel in modern sleeping cars to the end of the northern railways and thence in comfortable river steamers and motor launches. One Canadian oil company is sending its scouting parties into the territories in all metal airplanes.

The moment the traveler leaves the river highway, however, he is face to face with the still unconquered north. Portages must be negotiated with great hardships for those who are transporting heavy oil machinery. They get a taste of the once frightful "Edmonton trail" to Dawson city—the grimmest joke of the gold-seeking northland, where men died by the scores or went raving mad, and where the survivors who finally struggled through arrived at the Alaskan goldfields one to two years late.

But men have learned the perils of the north since then and have taken advantage of the experience. Royal Canadian mounted police will not permit persons to leave the "jumping off" places in the north this time unless they are physically fit, properly equipped for a year's stay in the north country, and well supplied with funds.

The two chief ports of entry into the north are Peace river, about 300 miles northwest of Edmonton, and Fort McMurray, almost an equal distance due north.

PAGE THE COW

Chicago Lamp Yarn Eclipsed As Effort to Smoke Out Snake Burns Hayfield and Imperils Kentucky City.

A six-foot blacksnake refused to budge from his den under an old stump near Augusta, Ky. W. D. Winters, farmer, determined to smoke out the reptile.

Fire spread from the stump to a 20-acre hayfield. The field was dry. Appeals were sent to the fire department when the flames shot out in every direction.

Farmers "for miles around" hurried to the scene and with the aid of a timely shower of rain, managed to save the city.

The snake escaped.

CROWN PRINCE STILL DEFIANT

Ex-Kaiser's Son Wants Charges Against Him Proved or Dropped.

(Note—Arriving at Weiringen from Berlin, Frank E. Mason spent a day with the former crown prince, now occupying a five-room "palace" of modest appointments, built on the sands of the desolate little submarine island in the Zuyder Zee.—Editor).

BY FRANK E. MASON, I. N. S.

(Copyright, 1921, by International News Service.)

"What would happen if I should demand of the German supreme court, now trying the so-called war criminals, that inasmuch as my name is the first on the extradition list, they immediately call my case and try me?"

With this question the German crown prince answered my inquiry as to what had happened to the allies' case against him, and his attitude toward it.

"Accusations have been made against me, which, while they are ridiculous, should be put to the test and cleared up. It is my right, like that of any other citizen, that the charges should either be proved or formally dropped."

"Would you also volunteer to stand trial by a neutral court?" I asked.

"Certainly. I can promise you that the trial would develop some interesting surprises on the question of the responsibility for the war. As far as the charges against me personally are concerned—they are simply absurd. I am accused of having caused a massacre at Etes-Gommery, a place in which I have never been. Or I am accused of pillaging.

"I have witnesses who can give some surprising testimony. I've done countless things for the citizens of the occupied territories; and I firmly believe that their gratitude is not dead."

The crown prince began to discuss the propaganda campaign directed against him during the war with a frankness which shows he has no illusions concerning the stories circulated about him.

"As far as my responsibility for the war is concerned, that's too ridiculous. In September, 1914, I foresaw that the war would be prolonged to indefinite length and made no secret of my opinion that it would be better to come to an understanding with our antagonists.

"Before the war I constantly urged the conclusion of a treaty with either Russia or England. Such a treaty would have prevented the war. But my influence was not great enough to make this program go through.

"I knew King Edward well and had several conversations with him about Anglo-German relations. 'Germany is pressing us too hard commercially,' he continued. 'It must stop, or we will have to put a stop to it.' The terms of the recent ultimatum show how thoroughly King Edward's program has been carried out.

"If we had wanted war, why didn't we precipitate it during the Boer war or the Russo-Japanese war? It is evidently a little known fact that before the war France maintained a larger army than Germany, although France had a population of approximately 45,000,000 and Germany had nearly 70,000,000.

"Bethmann-Hollweg insisted that the kaiser carry out his plans for a trip to Norway despite the Sarajevo murder. My father didn't wish to leave Berlin, but the chancellor insisted that as the trip had been announced, a change of program might arouse suspicion in the neighboring countries. My father has since bitterly regretted that he didn't remain in Berlin at that time. I am firmly convinced that his presence in the German capital in those critical days would have made it possible to have reached a peaceful settlement."

FRENCH BOO AND HISS EXTRAVAGANT DISPLAY

The new French attitude toward extravagance bred by the war was plainly demonstrated at the Auteuil races when Revelle, an English dressmaker, arrived by airplane with fourteen models in the most costly clothes ever seen in Europe. She was accompanied by Mrs. Smith Wilkinson, who wore diamond fillings in her teeth, diamond anklets, diamond studs at intervals of an inch down the front of her dress and diamonds in her stockings. She was hissed and booed until she sought shelter.

BRACKEN IS DENIED SEAT IN HOUSE BY COMMITTEE

A house elections committee agreed unanimously that there was no ground for the contest filed by John P. Bracken, Democrat, of Pittsburgh, for the right to sit in the house as representative at large from Pennsylvania.

The motion was made by Representative John M. Nelson, Republican, Wisconsin. Democratic members voted for it.

Hays Plans Cut in P. O. Expenses of Fifteen Millions

Plans for cutting down expenditures of the postoffice department approximately $15,000,000 during the next 12 months are understood to have been outlined to the cabinet by Postmaster General Hays. He was said to have given assurance that the proposed economies would in no way weaken the efficiency of the service.

The plans involve dropping from the payrolls about 1½ per cent of the 300,000 postal employes over the country. Assurance have been given, however, that no efficient employes will be discharged. In many instances vacancies that occur will not be filled, making a substantial cut without discharge of any employes.

The department plans to cut $2,000,000 from the allowance for city carriers, and like amounts from provisions for temporary carriers, the railway mail service, and mail bag equipment.

By adoption of a conference agreement legislative action was completed on the bill to reclassify certain postal employes, entailing additional payment of about $5,000,000, principally to the "special" postoffice clerks, laborers and other employes.

SAYS U. S. HAS TOO MUCH GOLD

Comptroller Crissinger Urges Metal Be Used to Establish World Credit.

Pointing out that a sound basis for international trade and exchange was the prime necessity for world economic revival, D. R. Crissinger, comptroller of the currency, proposed to the Ohio State Bankers' association convention in Cleveland that the world's gold be used to establish an international credit system so as "to prevent those violent fluctuations in exchange which render so dangerously uncertain all processes of trade."

"It seems to me," he said, "that we would make a better use of the gold resources which we possess, if we would use them first to establish a firm, secure and adequate gold basis for international commerce."

Mr. Crissinger answered critics of the plan who assert it would further inflate currencies of the various nations. He admitted inflation probably would result but at the same time international trade would be put on a "firm and confidence-inspiring basis" and that "would be doing better with the gold than we are now doing." He said that gold had been heaped up in too great piles in a few nations, especially the United States, and the nominal gold standard of other countries had almost disappeared.

Mr. Crissinger said that while foreign trade represented only about 10 per cent of all the world's business, this halting of foreign commerce had slowed down the whole of all nations' domestic commerce.

"There has been no real world-wide free gold market for a long time," the comptroller said. "The United States has drawn so much gold that many authorities believe we actually have more gold than is good for us.

"There probably never was a time when domestic rehabilitation in all countries so much depended upon the establishment of sound conditions in international trade," he concluded.

SLIDE IMPEDES PANAMA CANAL

Land Slips Into Culebra Cut, But Battleships Go Through Before Accident.

A landslide in the Culebra Cut partly blocked the Panama canal last week.

The eastern and central parts of the waterway were obstructed but a channel 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep was left open along the western bank. Navigation will not be impeded except in case of the very largest ships. Dredges are already at work and it is expected that the canal will be cleared soon.

The battleships which are en route from New York to Peru to take part in a national celebration were not delayed.

Although there have been slides from time to time that section of the bank which slipped into the waterway had never been regarded by the canal zone authorities as a menace to navigation.

Patents Grain Cradle

A large demand for grain cradles still exists, it was discovered recently, when George W. Brown of Grafton, W. Va., obtained a patent on a knock-down cradle, which is said to be a vast improvement over the old style, still used in the mountains of the state where a reaper is impracticable.

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Corn harvester cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only $28 with fodder tieing attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

FARMS WANTED.

Farm wanted. Send description and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE.

$500 Cash Secures Farm With Horse, Furniture, Crops

Hogs, 60 chickens, machinery, etc., thrown in to give you start; big opportunity to invest in your future and your family's security; convenient advantages; 5 minutes' school; 27½ acres, all tillable, nicely adapted poultry and fruit; 200 apple, peach, cherry and pear trees; cottage house, barn, poultry house; owner unable to operate; $1600 gets all, only $500 down, easy terms. Details page 26, Illus. Catalog, 1100 Bargains. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY TO BE HELPED BY REORGANIZATION

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The American government's first great move for economy in administration, already under way in the inauguration of the budget system, is to be aided materially by the reorganization of the executive departments of the government. For some time the congressional joint committee on reorganization has been quietly at work. It is composed of three senators, three representatives, and Walter F. Brown of Toledo, chairman.

Mr. Brown is devoting all of his time to the business of mapping out a new working plan for the government departments which will enable the executive branches to operate more smoothly and effectively, and at the same time at a considerable saving in money. His task is nothing more nor less than to put the greatest piece of business machinery in the world, the government of the United States, on an economical footing.

Broadly, the committee has laid out the executive work of the government along 23 distinct branches. These branches are fiscal affairs, criminal investigations, administrative service, national defense, defense and prosecution of suits, territorial and colonial affairs, communications, including the postal service; commerce regulation, foreign relations, regulation of banking, assistance to navigation, trade promotion, industry promotion, agricultural development, public education, public health, public works, conservation of natural resources, labor problems, administration of the public domain, primary statistics, rehabilitation of war veterans, and immigration, including naturalization.

Duplication of Work.

Charts have been made for each of these subjects. Then investigation has been made to see how many departments, bureaus and commissions of the government have been duplicating each other's work. The result of this has been the discovery of scores and scores of overlapping efforts, evidence that widely separated departments have been spending valuable time and effort doing the same work and getting the same results, duplicating not only the work, but its cost as well.

It is likely that a saving of half a billion a year can be worked out.

When the plan on which Mr. Brown and his committee are at work is completed and ready to go into effect, there is sure to be tremendous opposition from many quarters. As congress must, of course, approve of the Brown plan before it goes into effect, the pressure will be brought to bear on congress. A lot of propaganda already is afoot to ditch the scheme of saving, but President Harding's ultimatum that any government clerk attempting to hamper the work of reorganization would be dismissed, has had its effect. The flood of form letters to members of congress ceased, which was taken as evidence that those conducting the propaganda were men interested solely in holding their own jobs.

There is propaganda of other sorts at work, of course. Prominent among the active groups is the educational group, which is striving hard for the inclusion of a department of education, instead of a department of public welfare, in the reorganized government machine. For a great many years the educational forces have made this demand. This is offest to some extent, though, because the educational forces having brought certain religious forces into their fight, and the old Catholic and Protestant question has arisen in the matter of the proposed creation of a department of education. The Catholic group wants the government to take little hand in the direction of educational matters.

Amalgamation Opposed.

The proposal to amalgamate the war and navy departments is certain to meet bitter and detegmined opposition. The combination of the departments naturally would eliminate many of the posts held by high ranking army and navy officers, and these officers and their probable successors, with their friends and followers, are expected to fight hard against the move suggested as an economy measure.

If congress adopts the plan being worked out by Mr. Brown and the other members of the committee, it is going to mean a tremendous cut in the federal payroll. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 names will be cut off, and the number may go as high as 50,000. The bulk of these clerks would be those employed in Washington, but federal offices maintained elsewhere would be affected, too.

Experts estimate that the average government clerk costs about $2,000 a year. The average pay is in the neighborhood of $1,200 annually, the balance of the $2,000 being made up in the cost to the government of providing a place for the clerk to work, office supplies, and the like. Taking this figure as a fact, the discharge of 30,000 clerks would mean a saving of $60,000,000, and an even $100,000,000 of governmental expense would be cut off if the government got rid of 50,000 clerks, which some members of the joint committee regard as highly probable.

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Take Aspirin only as told in each package of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during 21 years, and proved safe by millions. Take no chances with substitutes. If you see the Bayer Cross on tablets, you can take them without fear for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

German Financiers Arrange Credit in N. Y. to Buy Grain

Negotiations for short term credits amounting to $49,000,000 for the purchase of grains and grain products have been virtually completed by German agents with bankers in New York. A joint credit of $20,000,000 negotiated jointly with New York and London bankers, one-half of which is included in the $49,000,000, brings the total to $59,000,000.

Besides the jointly borne $20,000,000 credit, it is said, the total will be raised by three groups of American bankers. One group will raise $25,000,000, another $5,000,000 and a third $9,000,000. The last credit which has reached the stage where only the signatures are lacking, it is reported will be furnished by a group composed of the International Acceptance bank, the Chase National bank, the Bankers' Trust Co. and the First National Bank of Boston. The other three groups have not yet reached a stage where the negotiations may be reduced to writing.

The German end of the credit negotiations is in the hands of several of Germany's largest banks and is being carried on principally by direct cable.

Hot Weather Melts Glaciers

The glaciers on the Swiss Alps are said to be receding, owing to the extraordinarily hot weather. This change is making ascent of the mountains dangerous and more difficult.

Smashing Bargain

Stylish Embroidered Harding Blue

Linene Dress

Delivered free to your door. No expense to you to see this special offer. Try on this creation in your own home, before your own mirror. We want you actually to wear this snappy outfit before you decide whether you want it.

$3.39

SEND NO MONEY

Just order it. We'll trust you. We want you to see at our expense this style sensation of the season. Made of highest grade Harding Blue Linene. Laundered perfectly. Cut along full youthful lines so popular with women of all ages. Waist of dress has wide kimono sleeves over skirt in style. Beautifully contrasted Nearby sailor collar, borders of pockets and cuffs of white. Plenty of white plate in sleeves in style already trimmed in three pretty embroidered designs with French knots to beaded effect, set off with white Dainty medallions in front. Long sash ties in front.

Limited Offer

This sale for short time only. Order right away. We'll ship this choice dress by return mail. Your price $3.39. Try on the dress when it comes from the mail, wearing it in. If you don't think it worth more than twice the price, if for any reason you wish to return it, we will refund your money in full. Send a size to insure perfect fit. Also state color. Sizes 14, 16, 18 for misses. 36 to 44 inch bust for women. Write your order on coupon below NOW.

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Send me on approval Harding Blue Rose Colored Linene Dress. I will pay postman $3.39 when it comes. If I am not satisfied I will return it and get my money back.

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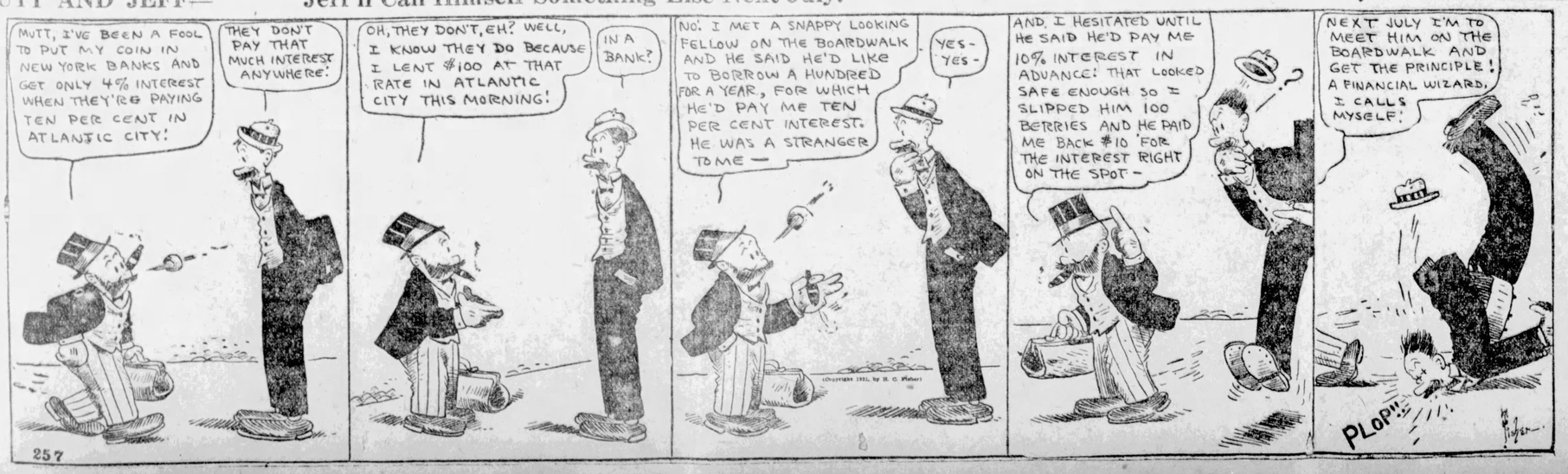
MUTT AND JEFF— **Jeff'll Call Himself Something Else Next July.** By "BUD" FISHER


MUTT, I'VE BEEN A FOOL TO PUT MY COIN IN NEW YORK BANKS AND GET ONLY 4% INTEREST WHEN THEY'RE PAYING TEN PER CENT IN ATLANTIC CITY!
THEY DON'T PAY THAT MUCH INTEREST ANYWHERE!
OH, THEY DON'T, EH? WELL, I KNOW THEY DO BECAUSE I LENT $100 AT THAT RATE IN ATLANTIC CITY THIS MORNING!
IN A BANK?
NO. I MET A SNAPPY LOOKING FELLOW ON THE BOARDWALK AND HE SAID HE'D LIKE TO BORROW A HUNDRED FOR A YEAR, FOR WHICH HE'D PAY ME TEN PER CENT INTEREST. HE WAS A STRANGER TO ME—
YES-YES-
AND, I HESITATED UNTIL HE SAID HE'D PAY ME 10% INTEREST IN ADVANCE! THAT LOOKED SAFE ENOUGH SO I SLIPPED HIM 100 BERRIES AND HE PAID ME BACK $10 FOR THE INTEREST RIGHT ON THE SPOT—
NEXT JULY I'M TO MEET HIM ON THE BOARDWALK AND GET THE PRINCIPLE! A FINANCIAL WIZARD, I CALLS MYSELF!
PLOP!!
257

FORD MAY TAKE NITRATE PLANT

Offers to Operate $80,000,000 Muscle Shoals Project Started by U .S.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has transmitted to Secretary of War Weeks a proposal of Henry Ford for the utilization of Muscle Shoals, the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala. Congress will be compelled to decide whether the offer will be accepted.

The negotiations grew out of representations made to the department of commerce by the Mississippi Valley association, the Tennessee Valley association and the American Farm Bureau federation, all of which are earnestly interested in seeing that the great uncompleted project upon which the government already has expended $80,000,000 should not disintegrate altogether and that the improvement to the transportation on the Tennessee river should not be lost. Completion of the Muscle Shoals project by the government has been the subject of much contention in congress.

Offers by Ford.

The principal points in Mr. Ford's offer are:

He will take a 100 years' lease upon the Wilson dam and No. 3 dams and electric installation when completed. This work is estimated to cost $28,000,000. After a short preliminary period Mr. Ford proposes to pay interest at rate of six per cent on the sum of $28,000,000 and amortize not only this sum but the entire cost of both dams over a period of 100 years.

To purchase all the nitrate plant and equipment, lands, steam plant, etc., for $5,000,000.

To convert and operate the large nitrate plant (No. 2) for the production of fertilizer compounds and as a standby for government explosives in case of war and to keep it up to date in both arts.

To limit the profits of the fertilizer plant to eight per cent, an independent board embodying representatives of the American Farm bureau and the national grange and the farmers' union to certify to this maximum.

To Use Rivers.

The completion of these works makes the Tennessee river navigable to Chattanooga and there are undertakings by Mr. Ford for maintaining the locks. The power developed will exceed ultimately the requirements of the fertilizer plant, and Mr. Ford proposes to use it in his own business. In order to meet the annual payment proposed a very large use of power must be made outside the fertilizer works.

Secretary Hoover said the acceptance of the offer was entirely for decision by congress, and that body no doubt would be guided by Secretary Weeks' views in the matter.

"Mr. Ford has made a genuine proposal," he said. "It shows courage to agree to pay out $5,000,000, to spend further sums upon large works, and besides to take an annual obligation for about $1,500,000 for 100 years and to agree to maintain a nitrate plant in reserve for the government for that period. Whatever may be the result, Mr. Ford's offer does prove what the public associations have contended—that the completion of this project has a commercial value."

MEXICO WANTS U. S. STUDENTS

Obregon Urges Exchange of Scholars With American Universities.

Exchange of students between universities in Mexico and the United States, a plan fostered by business and educational workers in both countries, is being encouraged and recommended by President Obregon as a means of bringing about a better understanding between the two nations.

In a communication from the Mexican president to Nelson O. Rhoades of Los Angeles, member of the committee having the plan in charge, it is said 150 offers from American universities to Mexican scholars have been received, that many of the opportunities already have been accepted, and that the young Mexicans have been sent to this country to study.

Recognizing the value of complete reciprocity, however, and the advantages of familiarizing the United States representatives with Mexico, the Mexican president has asked that 12 professors from American universities visit Mexico to study archaeology, Spanish, geology, Mexican history and other subjects. The visitors are to have their fare paid by the Mexican government and to receive the sum of 2,000 pesos annually.

"The Mexican government," the letter adds, "will authorize these privileges in exchange for the scholarships which the United States will give to our students. We will work in complete harmony with the committee that has been formed in furtherance of the exchange plan."

The movement was set on foot by the American chamber of commerce in Mexico, and has been placed before the national foreign trade convention and other commercial organizations in the United States, besides the universities. The executive secretary of the movement in Mexico is O. R. W. Cook, formerly of Los Angeles, a graduate of the University of Southern California.

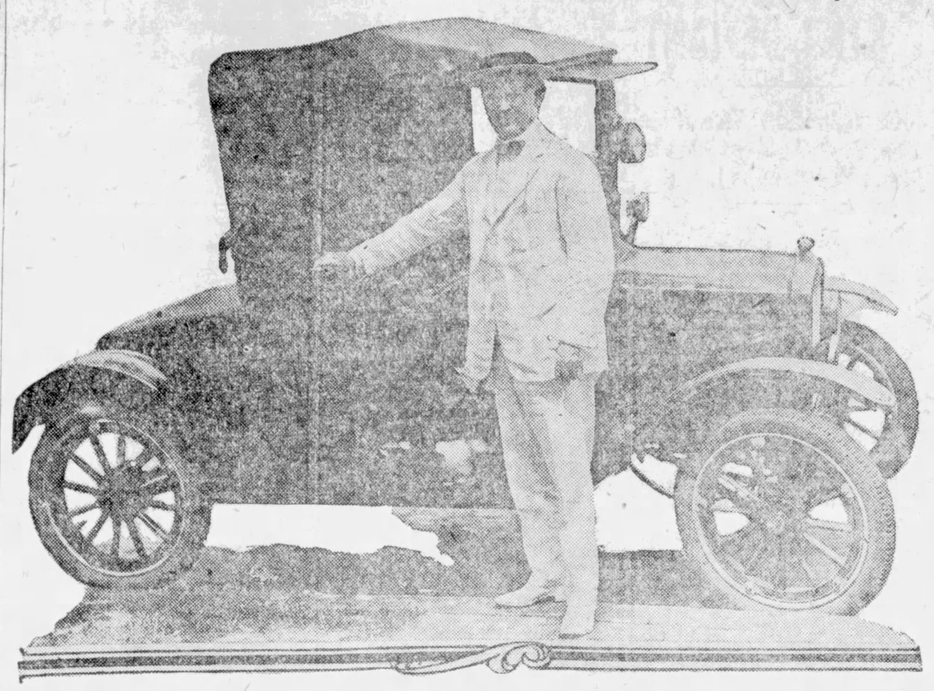
INADEQUATE WEATHER DATA CAUSED AIRPLANE CRASH

Lack of adequate information as to weather conditions and no fault of plane or pilot are held responsible by the inspector general of the army, after investigation, for the crash of the Curtiss Eagle army ambulance plane recently at Morgantown, Maryland, in a thunderstorm and the death of all seven men aboard the craft.

"It is highly desirable," said the special report to Secretary Weeks "that an order should be issued that, in peace times, except in emergencies, no cross country flights should be undertaken until available information of conditions on the way has been obtained."

The ambulance plane fell en route from Langley Field, Va., to Washington.

Here's a Senator Who Drives a Flivver



Blush not you flivver owners, for here is a United States senator who is proud to drive a flivver.

He is Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri. And while his colleagues ride around town in their Packards and Cadillacs, Senator Spencer prefers his lowly flivver. He is the only member of the senate owning a Ford machine.

FEATURE EDITORIALS BY BLADE WRITERS

John Marshall — Immortal American

For 40 years John Marshall was a member of a Richmond quoit club. Few could beat him. For 34 years this same John Marshall was chief justice of the United States supreme court. At this game, if it may be called that to preserve a sequence in phraseology, none could beat him.

John Marshall was as conspicuously human as he was eminently great. He made the simple things and the simple way of life likable by associating them throughout his 80 years with a great mind and a big, honest heart. Americans like men who can climb to the top of the ladder and remain human. It is the great human spirit of Abraham Lincoln that lives and thrills and inspires the souls of the people.

In many ways Marshall and Lincoln were alike as two peas. If God gave one of them to America as a special providence, both were divinely inspired. While Marshall, in the Golden Age of the supreme court, was laying the foundation of American law and justice, Lincoln, the man destined to keep the superstructure from tottering to a fall, was struggling in the lowly position of postmaster of the insignificant town of Salem.

God picks the Nazarenes for big human jobs.

John Marshall said he went into the Revolutionary war a Virginian and came out an American. And an American he remained to the end of his days. He was American in the legislature of his native state; American in the congress of his country; American as secretary of state; American when, as envoy to France, he as much as told Talleyrand to jump into the ocean; Americana among his compatriots who gave vital force to the defiant slogan —"Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute!"

In the first years of America's highest court there was little to do, but at the time Marshall was made chief justice by Thomas Jefferson, in 1801, business was beginning to pick up. Great questions were coming before the court. The right man was on the job.

In colonial times the English constitution and common law had prevailed. The principles of law remained, but they had to be modified and adapted to the altered form of government. This work fell to John Marshall, whose penetrating mind and thorough Americanism well fitted him for it. He gave the constitution a national character, he made it live, and it is said of him that "he imparted to it the breath of immortality.

John Marshall: In anecdote, a simple, lovable character; in religion, a devout worshiper; in statesmanship, a virile thinker; in diplomacy, a fearless, unfaltering envoy; as a soldier of the Revolution, an unwavering patriot; as the man who imparted to the American constitution the breath of immortality, an immortal American.

The Overhead Cost of Business

A great steel corporation made an annual appropriation of many thousand dollars for welfare work among its employes and for Americanization of the large proportion of those who are foreign born. The announcement was made to the accompaniment of popular applause and press comments on the philanthropy and patriotism of the company.

A large store, employing several hundred sales people, placed an order for a ton of ice to be distributed daily to the water coolers in each department. The proprietors were commended, as they deserved to be, for thoughtful consideration of the health and comfort of their employes.

And yet the cost of the steel company's welfare program and the amount of the department store's ice bill were charged to "overhead expense" and eventually the burdens were shifted to the buyers of steel, to patrons of the department store who bought everything from soda water to silks, from a fish hook to a motor boat. And there can be no just cause for complaint on account of this transfer of the burden to the shoulders of the ultimate consumer. It is a fundamental principle and the cost of "overhead" is inevitable as taxes in successful business. The federal, state and local taxes, all increased enormously in the last few years, constitute a large and growing part of the "overhead" which manufactures, distributors and retailers must charge against the costs of doing business and which are not readily apparent to the casual observer. Included in "overhead" in addition to taxes and philanthropies, are: Interest on capital invested, obsolescence, maintenance and renewal of buildings and equipment, rent, light, heat, power, insurance, worthless accounts, salaries of officers and employes in administrative work. Many other items also are chargeable to "overhead" in some lines of business, and every one of them must be added to his price by the manufacturer, jobber, retailer.

In its development business thus has become complex as our modern life. Facing keen competition, business men have come to understand the wisdom of large production to bring down the unit cost of manufactured articles. When business is unusually good and money easy to obtain, our American optimism causes enormous expansion in efforts to care for a rush of orders. As long as the orders continue to come, unit costs are kept down through proportionately diminishing overhead and everyone is happy.

Then we reach the inevitable stage in the cycle of affairs when investors and buyers become wary. Business jolts and jars along. But the investment in expansion is still there as well as high rents, power rates and other top-notch overhead expenses which were absorbed readily during the flush period.

Liquidation with its price-slashing and frantic efforts to move goods gets under way. Lack of production makes the "overhead" item soar out of proportion and in place of profits, losses stand out in red ink figures. Cool heads and steady nerves, good judgment, tact and strategy then become more important to the business man who deploys his forces in much the same way as the general of an army shows his worth in retreat.

Wages come down, then materials. They are basic, easy to reach. But overhead—that portion of the cost of goods which too often is solidified and unyielding—referred to by public accountants as "fixed charges," is the great worry of captains of industry. The accountants, in ready comprehension of things mathematical, have named it well. The stock tables record the story mutely, showing that "overhead" may not be oppressive in time of great activity, but dangerous when buying is at low ebb. It is fortunate, therefore, that overhead is getting back gradually to a peace-time basis, making possible readjustment of prices in something like conformity with reduced wage scales.

Subbing as Money

The Russian bolshevist government is credited with solemnly decreeing that packets of rye may serve as a medium of exchange in lieu of money, paper or metal. It is somewhat hard to believe, both because it indicates a want of inventive ingenuity on the part of the masters of the new earthly paradise and because it throws a grotesque light on sovietland—a light the volunteer saviors of the universe might be expected to desire to avoid.

Assuming that such a decree has actually been published, one is given the privilege of beholding mankind, or rather a part of it, repeating an ancient struggle.

For purposes of trade it is necessary to have a common object as a standard of comparison. If a tinner had only tin cups to exchange for a pair of shoes or a ticket to the ball game it would be difficult to decide how many tin cups he should give the shoe dealer or how many rattling tin cups would satisfy the requirements for war taxes. The difficulty would drive the world mad in a world, such as that of today, of infinite number of commodities. Very early in his history man became oppressed by the awkwardness and the confusions of exchanging commodity for commodity and was driven to hitting upon a common object or objects for standards of comparison.

Cowry shells were used by many peoples. They have been found in the ruins of Nimrud. Marco Polo reported them in circulation in western China as late as the Thirteenth century. In a Hindoo arithmetic of the Seventh century is the problem: "The quarter of one-sixteenth of one-fifth of three-quarters of two-thirds of one-half a dramma was given to a beggar by one from whom he asked an alms; tell me how many cowry shells the miser gave." Indians in this country employed wampum, the colonists tobacco, the fur-traders beaver skins. The Spartans made coins of iron. So also once did the Chinese and Japanese. Lead has served the purpose in Burma. Iron spikes were employed by the tribes of Central Africa only recently and Adam Smith mentions that Scotchmen once used nails. There exists a record of tin money among British kings. Silver was the principal money metal of the Greeks and as such was introduced into Rome in 269 B. C. India prefers it now and constitutes a sort of hole into which silver-producing countries pour their product.

The most useful metal for money is one that has intrinsic usefulness and value quite aside from employment as money. It should be transferable as an unwrought metal as well as in the form of money. It should be limited as to supply. It must alter its value little. The conditions are met best by gold. Endeavors to displace gold for the purpose merely have served to strengthen its superior position. Endeavors to make it divide honors with silver have met with small success in spite of the vast amount of oration provoked. The Russians have talked vaguely of putting out a platinum coinage. The chief present difficulty in the way of it is the work and technical skill required to open up the Ural platinum mines, transporting the metal afterward and striking off coins. There is no assurance that if only a comparatively slight increase were made in the visible supply of platinum it would not drop back to the value it had a few years ago when the metal served as pots for the boiling of alkalis and the mixing of acids.

The Russians, with any resourcefulness, will find something less bulky than rye to do the service of money. The substitute may be anything that has an intrinsic value, endures and is easily carried. But eventually the return will be made to gold as the basis. As it is the world's standard of comparison—chosen after ages of tests and experiments—it must be Russia's also. That country is still of the earth in spite of its high claims on the capture of heaven.

Holding the Other Man's Coat

He was a small, bald-headed, bow-legged, big-nosed man. He stood by and watched the mob stone Stephen to death. He kept an eye on the coats of the men who committed the tragedy. Not a noble position to occupy, that of holding the coat of the man who is doing the fighting. Rather pusillanimous.

Throughout the Christianized world today men, women and children the studying the character and trying to interpret the soul of this bald-headed, bow-legged man. They read of him as Paul, Saint Paul, the Paul who looked on while the mob did its bloody work, the mob against one man.

But the Paul who revealed himself later gave to the world a fine example of courage. Having found a different viewpoint, and with his soul filled with divine inspiration, he shone as one of the brightest characters of history.

Shakespeare says "courage mounts to the occasion." It did in the case of this man. The nobles of the Middle Ages placed military courage foremost amongst the virtues. Paul's was not military, it was a work-day courage. It was not inspired by trumepts and sustained by trappings. It was the kind of courage that illuminated the face of Paul in spite of his big nose. When he quit holding the other man's coat the world forgot his bald head nad his bow-legs.

It is said of him, and believed, that more than any other one man Paul made Christianity the world-religion, and "that no other man has so profoundly influenced the religious thinking of mankind."

There is a demand for the kind of courage Paul acquired after he mounted to the occasion. What is needed is a work-day courage, the kind that sets everyday affairs right.

Holding the other man's coat is a mean job.

Professor Taboos "Skilibooch" for Babe of 6 Months

If your six-months-old baby gurgles "goo-goo" and "skilibooch" when you poke a playful finger at his "tummy" he is behind the times. He should say:

"Desist, father, such antics annoy me."

Dr. W. B. Swift of Northwestern university's school of speech, believes that all six-months-old babies should talk plainly. He will open a clinic soon where on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings mothers may bring their infants for instruction in the art of talking.

Peru Schools Are Under Supervision of U. S. Professors

Virtually the entire educational system of Peru now is under the direction of American professors who were called there recently to complete an educational reform movement begun 10 years ago.

The foreign educational experts are to develop the system, from the primary grades to the university, in accordance with the special needs of each section of the country.

Doctor Harry Erwin Bard, formerly secretary of the Pan American society of the United States and formerly connected with the Philippine educational mission, was chosen by President Leguia to direct the reorganization. Doctor Bard has been appointed general of education and under him are more than 20 American professors.

The country has been divided into three regions. The regional directors are John K. Breedin, of South Carolina; William W. Andrews, of Massachusetts, and Glenn L. Caulkins of Washington. F. B. Spaulding, of Vermont, is director of libraries; L. M. Wilson, of Illinois, is director of examinations and studies and F. L. Crone, formerly director of the Philippine school system, is director of school house construction.

A new university called the University of Technical Schools, has been created. Its branches are engineering, agriculture, pedagogical sciences, industrial arts and commerce. The last three branches are respectively under the direction of H. G. Lull, of Kansas; E. C. Phillips and Dr. William E. Dunn, formerly of the University of Texas.

Fourteen other American professors have been distributed among the secondary colleges.

HARDING GREETS FRANCE ON HER BASTILLE DAY

A message on the occasion of Bastille day, from President Harding, was sent to President Millerand of France.

"On this day which commemorates the independence of France," the message said, "I send, Mr. President, my friendly greetings and I voice the sentiments of my countrymen in expressing the earnest desire that the French and American peoples may continue the most cordial friendship and that the traditional bonds of sympathy and esteem may ever be strengthened."

WORK IS BEGUN ON TAX REVISION

Preparation of Tentative Bill Taken Up by Ways and Means Committee.

The work of preparing a tax revision bill was taken up last week by the house ways and means committee.

Experts from the internal revenue bureau and committee officials sat down to frame a tentative draft of the changes to be made in the internal revenue laws along lines recommended by the treasury and approved generally by the ways and means committee.

The tentative draft will be used as a working model by the committee as soon as it is freed of its duties in connection with the tariff bill, which it is now busily engaged in putting through the house. Members of the committee expect to settle down to tax revision in earnest on Monday, July 25.

Representative Longworth predicts there will be little delay in completing the draft of the new tax laws. He stated that within two weeks from passage of the tariff bill the house will get the tax bill from the committee. While such speed may not be possible, it is the purpose of house leaders to jam tax revision through the house not later than August 20.

Until the tariff bill is passed by the house ways and means committee members can give little thought to tax revision. The committee is meeting every morning to consider amendments to the tariff bill urged by house Republicans. The debate is developing the need of changes in various items in the bill and these must be considered by the committee for their bearing on the general scheme of rates in the bill.

ROADS ASKED TO CUT RATES ON LIVESTOCK

Rates on live stock were held to be unreasonable from an economic standpoint, and a recommendation was made to the interstate commerce commission that the carriers make substantial reductions for the benefit of business in general in a report made by Examiner Disque.

Gen. Pershing Calls Upon Legislators to Create Closer Bond

General Pershing took measures last week to establish better relations between the army general staff, of which he is now head, and congress.

Accompanied by his executive assistant, Major General Harbord, and unannounced, he called on the military committees of both houses, exchanging pledges of co-operation with chairmen and members in an effort to make the army worthy of the nation.

Incidentally, it was said by committeemen, the general broke a precedent, for he was declared to be the first chief of staff to have thus called informally since the staff came into being.

Hints at friction between the committees and the staff have been frequent for years. It was with the knowledge of this situation in mind that General Pershing set out on his calls. He was greeted cordially and brief addresses were made on both sides. Senator Wadsworth of New York and Representative Hahn of California, the committee chairmen, replying.

"We regard the military committees as very important parts of the military establishment of the United States," said General Pershing to the senate committee. "We are asking that you give us the advantage of your experience and knowledge of military affairs, and we shall do likewise. We shall endeavor to carry out your will as expressed by the law and hope for most friendly relations."

The general added that the "latch string" of the general staff headquarters was always out for committee members.

SEVEN COMMANDMENTS FOR YOUNG GIRLS

President Ernest Tuftin of the Northern Baptist convention in Iowa has given the following advice to young women: Don't swear; refrain from improper dress; avoid improper dancing; give up drinking; quit gambling; stop joyriding and ban immoral plays. He protested against the "lowered moral tone" of young women's habits, asserted the world is degenerating and said the churches must drop their "petty philosophizing and return to the faith of their fathers."

NORMALCY NEAR, CLAIMS HOOVER

Commerce Secretary Tells Hearers U. S. Is Facing Prosperity Era.

The country has [illegible] of the industrial de[illegible] Hoover, secretary o[illegible] recently in Bosto[illegible] proving in effici[illegible] ting in more work[illegible] cade and, over[illegible] wastefulness ch[illegible] ward good times ha[illegible] said.

Secretary Hoo[illegible] his principal [illegible] the National [illegible] Exposition and [illegible] prefaced this [illegible] remarks at a luncheo[illegible] by Mayor Peters. [illegible] dress he said there [illegible] every side that the [illegible] the nation was [illegible] effort toward return[illegible] virtues of hard, [illegible] and economy in li[illegible] by the wartime [illegible]

In his luncheon [illegible] Hoover said:

"Business depr[illegible] to a reversal of th[illegible] were at work dur[illegible] have turned the [illegible] because we have [illegible] tion and wastefulness [illegible] ple are gaining more [illegible] interest in their work, [illegible] much of our efficiency [illegible] in work, and I am sorry [illegible] or less of our business [illegible] people have gone back [illegible] earnest. Labor is 20 [illegible] efficient than it was [illegible] months ago.

"Farmers are putting [illegible] forts than for 10 years [illegible] this time will be the [illegible] years. The farmers [illegible] longer hours, using [illegible] as much as possible [illegible] As a result the [illegible] come down for others [illegible]

A Jewish shipping [illegible] has been formed at Dan[illegible] capital of $1,250,000, to [illegible] Jewish mercantile mar[illegible] estine.

I Will Pay You $50 to $200 a Week

If you are making less than $100 a week, write to me at once and I will show you how you can more than double your income. You can be your own boss—you can work wherever you please—two hours a day—three hours a day—six hours a day—and make from $2.00 to $6.00 for very hour you work.

Inside of 30 days you can own a thriving, prosperous business without investing any money. You can be one of the big money-makers in your community. If you will mail the coupon at the bottom of this advertisement I will start you immediately on the road to success.

Simple as A B C

I am one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade raincoats in America. Other firms sell their coats through stores. These stores make tremendous profits. I don't sell anything through stores. In every community I appoint a representative and this representative has the same opportunity for making money as a merchant would have, but he doesn't have the merchant's expense. He doesn't have to rent a store nor hire clerks nor take any risk. All the profit he makes he keeps for himself. He doesn't take any chances.

People would rather buy this way, for it saves them money. They know all about Comer Raincoats. They know they are big bargains. It is a common thing for one of my representatives to make $20 in a single day. They often make $30 or $40 in a single day, and every dollar they make is net profit.

I want you to act as my representative and all you need to do is call on my customers and send me their orders. It is the most pleasant, dignified and profitable work that anyone can do.

Build a Business for Yourself

I don't want you to think that this is any temporary proposition. You will soon find after you get started that your business grows week by week and month by month. Every year's business is bigger than last year's, and when you become known as the Comer representative, business will roll in just for the asking.

How Much You Can Make

That depends entirely on how much time you devote to this proposition. You can make anywhere from $50 to $200 a week. There is no limit to how far you can go. I not only furnish you with all the information you need, but I tell you where to go, what to say and how to make the money.

Notice!

The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest business of its kind in the world. Any man who becomes a representative is assured of fair, square, honest treatment and will have reason to be proud of his connection with the company.

$876 Profit for One Month's Spare Time

I offer you the same proposition I made to Rowe. This man is a baker and only uses his spare time, and yet his profit in one month as a representative of the Comer Manufacturing Company was $876.

$625 a Month

Andrew B. Spencer of Pennsylvania is an insurance man who represents us in spare time. We paid him $625 for one month's spare time.

A Woman's Record

Some of our representatives who are making big profits are women. Mrs. Margaret McCoy has an income so our representative that makes that of the average man look like small change. She has made as high as $14 profit for one-half hour's work.

Customers Overjoyed

"One night I spent one-half hour in a home in Portland. In that half hour I sold $100 worth of coats. Very easy and simple. September 28th I spent twenty minutes and my profit was $13.50. Customers are overjoyed with their coats."—R. W. Krieger (Conn.)

6 Orders in a Bunch

"Enclosed find the result of first day's efforts. I did not know it was so simple. All I did was to pull out my book and hand it around to men, with the result I got six orders."—J. J. Stelsh (W. Va.).

$2005 in 6 Months

$2,005 cash for six months' part time is the record of C. E. Ray of New York. He only devoted his spare time to this work and added $13 a day to his income.

5 Orders in Two Hours

"Enclosed find five raincoat orders, amounting to $50. Upon my word of honor, I made this profit in one hour and forty-five minutes by my watch. The more Comer coats I sell the easier they are to sell."—T. A. Earle (S. C.).

No Trouble

"Enclosed find orders I took this evening. Had no trouble after I showed the samples. In fact two people sent for me to come and see them."—L. W. Robert (N. Y.).

No Waiting—No Delays

If you will mail the coupon at once I will explain how I will arrange things so that you get your profits the same day you earn them. If you make $30 in one day you will have that $30 in cash in the evening of the same day.

No Capital Required

I don't expect nor ask any of my representatives to finance themselves. You don't have to invest any money and you don't have to put up any capital. You will be surprised when you get my letter and find out the wonderfully liberal offer that I will make to you. Experience is not necessary. Some of my most successful representatives who are now making from $50 to $200 a week never had any previous experience of this kind. They started in just like I am offering to start you, and they soon discovered that this was the easiest, pleasantest way they ever heard of to make big money.

How to Get Started

Just send me your name and I will tell you how to start on this proposition, even if you can only devote one or two hours a day to it. Later on when you find how much money you can make and how delightful the work is, then you can put in your full time.

I have paid almost $100,000 in cash to the readers of this publication who are now my representatives. They realize what a wonderful opportunity it is. As soon as you join our organization you will have an opportunity to become a member of the Comer Thousand a Month Club and will be offered thousands of dollars in cash in addition to your regular income.

Don't Delay

Don't wait until someone else gets in ahead of you. Just mail the coupon and I will send you all the details of my offer. I will show you how you can have a permanent, profitable, honorable and pleasant business that will bring you a bigger income than the average merchant, doctor, lawyer or banker. Don't miss this chance. Tear out the coupon and mail it to me right away. Remember that this may be the one opportunity that you have been waiting for and that you don't have to send any money nor risk a penny.

C. E. Comer, THE COMER MFG. CO.
Dept. N-26, Dayton, Ohio

Mail This Now!

The Comer Mfg. Co.,
Dept. N-26, Dayton, Ohio

Please tell me how, without investing any money, I can become your representative and make from $50 to $200 a week. I understand that I will not be under the slightest obligation and that you will send full details without cost.

Name .....

Address .....

P. O. .....

State .....